The Columbian.

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HON. E. R. IKELER.

His Death Occurred on Monday Morning After a Week's Illness.

Hon. Elijah R. Ikeler, President Judge of the 26th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died at his home on Market street, Bloomsburg, on Monday morning, August 1st, 1898, aged sixty years, five months and four days. He was taken suddenly ill just a week before, and remained in a critical condition until the end came. His disease was acute Bright's disease, and congestion of the lungs from weak action of the heart. He was attended almost constantly by Drs. Hower of Mifflin, and Bruner and Brown of Bloomsburg, but careful nursing and medical skill were not able to combat the disease, and at about ten o'clock Sunday night the Judge became unconscious, and died at 2.45 Monday morning. His wife, and two sons, Frank A. and Fred T. are the surviving members of the family, and they have the warm sympathy of the whole county in their sudden and terrible affliction.

The funeral was held at the house on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. Hemingway. The burial took place in Rosemont. The members of the Bar attended in a body, and the attendance of citizens from all over the county was very large.

During the hour of the funeral all business places were closed.

The pall bearers were Col. Freeze, Dr. McHenry, C. G. Barkley, W. H. Snyder, C. C. Evans, W. S. Moyer.

Elijah R. Ikeler was born in Greenwood township, this county, February 27, 1838, a son of Isaac Ikeler, an old and respected farmer of that township, now deceased. At the age of sixteen he became a student at the Greenwood Seminary, Millville, Subsequently he learned the miller's trade at Millville, and on completing it bought a part interest and continued the business until 1865, when he moved to Bloomsburg, meanwhile keeping up his studies. After coming here he registered as a law student with Col. John G. Freeze in the fall of 1864. April 1, 1865 he became a regular student in his office, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1867. In 1869 he was elected district attorney and served during the first of the "Molly Maguire" trials, and upon the town organization was elected its first treasurer. Mr. Ikeler was a Democrat and during the war was an active supporter of the Union cause. In 1865 he bought the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT and consolidated it with the *Star of the North*, and called the paper the *Democrat and Star*. He was connected with it one year when he sold his interest and devoted his time exclusively to his profession. He married, March 23, 1863, Miss Helena Armstrong, a daughter of Ephraim Armstrong, of Bloomsburg, and a descendant of the Rittenhouses, of near Philadelphia. The ancestors of the Ikeler family in Columbia County were originally Germans and came to America in 1760. The great-grandfather of our subject was Joseph, who settled in Belvidere, N. J.; the name was then spelled Eggler. He was a farmer, and on the outbreak of the Revolution enlisted and served on the colonial side. His son, Andrew J., was the founder of the family in Columbia county. He was married in New Jersey to Christiana Johnson, and was a magistrate in this county about the year 1835. He and his wife came the entire distance from New Jersey on horseback, bringing with them their effects, and located in Greenwood township. He took up about 1000 acres which still remain in possession of his descendants. He was a leading citizen and held many local and county offices. He died in 1854 aged eighty years; his widow in 1866, at the age of ninety-three. Both are buried in the family lot on the old homestead. He was for a long time colonel of militia; raised a regiment for the war of 1812 and led it to the field. His son, Isaac, married Mary Taylor, a native of New Jersey, and they became the parents of Elijah R. Isaac was a farmer and a highly respected citizen. He died in 1884 at the age of eighty years, and his wife in 1879, aged sixty-five years. Both are buried in Mount Pleasant township, this county.

Mr. Ikeler was nominated for President Judge of this district by the Democrats in August 1888. He was elected in November following, defeating H. M. Hinckley, the Republican nominee, and entered upon his duties on the first Monday of January 1889. His term would have expired the first Monday of January 1899. He was a candidate for renomination this year, and the conferrees of Montour county were instructed for him. Columbia county was carried against him by R. R. Little, and the conference has not yet been held. What effect his death will have on the Judgeship is not yet known.

Judge Ikeler was a self-made man. With a limited education, he came to Bloomsburg and in a few years he was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar, his practice comparing favorably in volume with many of the older practitioners. He was ambitious, and when Judge Elwell resigned he aspired to the bench, and succeeded in obtaining the nomination and election. He was industrious, and being of apparently robust health, he would often spend the day in the hayfield on one of his farms at manual labor, when not engaged in mental pursuits. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father. Nothing was ever too good for his boys, who were given every possible educational advantage, both being graduates of Lafayette College. He was successful as a lawyer, and accumulated a comfortable fortune.

Judge Ikeler was a man of genial and social disposition, a pleasant companion, a good neighbor, and a respected citizen. To say that he was a great Judge would not be doing justice to his memory, for it would not be true. He made no pretense himself as ranking among the most distinguished jurists. But he was a much better Judge, and a much better man than some of his enemies would have the public believe. Very few cases tried before him have been reversed by the higher courts, and he will be remembered by most of those who have practiced before him as a patient, careful, and pains-taking Judge desiring to do right according to his best judgment.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Pursuant to a call issued by the President, the Bar Association of Columbia County met in the court room on Wednesday, August 3rd, at 2 p. m. to take proper action relative to the death of Hon. E. R. Ikeler, President Judge, of the 26th District of Pennsylvania. The meeting was called to order by Col. J. G. Freeze, President of the Association. The following members of the bar were present: C. R. Buckalew, C. G. Barkley, J. B. Robison, B. F. Zarr, Grant Herring, W. H. Snyder, R. R. Little, W. H. Rhawn, C. B. Jackson, L. E. Waller, C. C. Evans, C. W. Miller, R. Buckingham, A. L. Fritz, C. C. Peacock, G. M. Tustin, W. Chrisman, H. A. McKillip, W. D. Beckley, E. Flynn, J. H. Patterson, J. H. Maize, R. R. John, J. G. Harman, J. L. Evans, C. A. Small, R. R. Zarr, Geo. E. Elwell, N. U. Funk, A. N. Yost, C. Weiss, C. M. Blaker, W. A. Evert, G. M. Quick, Prothonotary Henrie, Associate Judge Fox, and Stenographer Howery.

Hon. John J. Metzger, President Judge of Lycoming county, was also in attendance.

The chair stated that a committee on resolutions, consisting of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, W. H. Snyder and H. A. McKillip, had been appointed, and called upon them for a report, when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted;

The members of the Bar of Columbia County in view of the sudden death of our President Judge, do resolve as follows:

Resolved: That the Members of the Bar of Columbia County sincerely regret the recent unexpected death of Hon. E. R. Ikeler, President Judge of the 26th judicial district of Pennsylvania, and desire to express their appreciation of several features of character for which he was distinguished as citizen and judge and for which he will be remembered among us in future years.

He possessed much natural kindness of heart, and was reluctant to give pain or offense to others.

He was upon the whole successful in the interpretation of the laws and in securing approval of higher Courts to which cases tried before him were taken.

He exhibited uniform courtesy toward members of the Bar and patient consideration for all matters of business brought by them before him.

He was, both as lawyer and judge industrious and diligent, and therefore prompt in the dispatch of judicial business.

Finally: He was in his social relations with family and friends without reproach; a devoted husband, an indulgent father and a genial friend.

Resolved: That we tender to the widow and sons of the deceased, our deep sympathy in their great bereavement.

Mr. Buckalew moved and Mr. Small seconded that the Bar attend the funeral in a body this afternoon at 3 p. m. Carried.

He also moved that the bench be draped in mourning for not less than 60 days. Carried.

It was ordered that the resolutions adopted by the bar be entered on the court minutes, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

At the invitation of the President, Judge Metzger of Williamsport made the following remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

I was not aware of the Bar meeting upon this occasion when I came here, but I think it is very proper and appropriate, and I heartily approve of the resolutions which you have passed, because from my intimate acquaintance with Judge Ikeler, he merits all that has been said of him in those resolutions. So far as his kindness and courtesy were concerned, whatever else might be said of him, I never heard, during his sittings in the Courts of the District over which I have the honor of presiding, any criticism on his uniform kindness and courtesy or upon his patience and impartiality. It was his very nature to be good and kind, and I never could forget the kindness which Judge Ikeler did for me in days when I had a great deal of trouble. You all know, I presume, that we were elected to the bench at the same time, and that we both had to pass through severe contests; mine, however, extended away beyond the election. I remember that I was in a dilemma as to how I should dispose of the judicial business during the contest. The Judges in my vicinity to whom I wrote for help seemed fearful for some reason, to render the assistance they otherwise might have done, and I finally wrote to Judge Ikeler who immediately responded, and held my Courts for me at great inconvenience to himself, and from that day forward to the present I always had the kindliest feeling for Judge Ikeler. He would do anything for a friend; nothing was too much for him, no task too hard or arduous, and no one could help but admire these traits of his character. His qualities of heart were such that he certainly was entitled to the respect of all who knew him intimately and well. Whatever animosities may have existed, whatever criticisms might be made, his record in the Supreme Court will compare favorably with the average Judges throughout the Commonwealth of Penna. He was industrious, painstaking and careful, and his great aim was to seek the ends of justice. I remember one time when in the trial of a trivial cause in my own District in which I thought he was taking rather too much time, I spoke to him about it and his answer was a very proper and appropriate one; he said he thought this man, though poor, and his case small, had as good a right to a patient hearing as anyone in the land.

I would gladly say more upon this occasion. I felt it was my duty to come here to-day to attend the funeral and pay the last sad tribute to a friend whose memory I shall ever hold dear. He had a great struggle in life, there is no question about that, they were fearful, some of them, but he overcame all of them, and rose from being a mere boy among the common people to filling the highest office in the gift of the people in this District, and so far as I know and have been able to observe, I think he filled it remarkably well.

The meeting then adjourned to proceed to the funeral.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Secretary.

Among those from out of town who attended Judge Ikeler's funeral were Judge Metzger of Williamsport, Judge Savidge of Sunbury, Judge McClure of Lewisburg. From Danville were Judge H. M. Hinckley, James Scarlet, Thos. Deen, H. Rebman, Dr. S. Y. Thompson, Register and Recorder Sidler, Ex-Sheriff C. P. Harder, Ex-Associate Judge Divel, ex-commissioner Wesley Perry, Sheriff Myers, Henry Schoch, Henry Gross, President of Danville Borough Council, Horace C. Blue.

From Williamsport were Attorneys Watson, Chas. Geddis, and Stenographer Geo. Graff.

From Benton: Ex-Sheriff Boyd McHenry, Rohr McHenry and John G. McHenry; Col. A. D. Seely and S. C. Jayne of Berwick; Alexander Billmeyer, Montour county; Ex-Judge Phillips of Sullivan county; Dr. Thos. Curry of Philadelphia; Representative W. T. Creasy, Catawissa.

In our issue of last week we stated that the train carrying the P. O. S. of A. excursionists to Glen Onoko left Bloomsburg at 6:45 and arrived at their destination at 10:30. This appears to have been wrong. The train left here at 7:15 and reached Glen Onoko at 10:30. Returning, the picnickers were safely landed at the P. & R. depot at 8:00 o'clock. Considerable apprehension was felt by many that the going and coming would take up the greater part of the day, but the committee informs us that there were no unneccessary delays, which usually is the case on occasions like this, and that the Railroad Company, for accommodations and quick transportation, gave perfect satisfaction.

The danger of eating raw pork ought to be understood by every one, and probably is by those who read the newspapers. But there are some who do not read newspapers and the VanZastrow family belong to that class. Eating raw pork caused the death of six members of the VanZastrow family, at Sherburne, New York, and the surviving member is ill and may not recover. It had been suspected that the members of the family were suffering from trichinosis, but the father and mother stoutly denied having eaten raw meat, and the case was diagnosed as typhoid fever. The body of one of the children was dissected, but no germs of typhoid fever were found. A portion of the body was then placed under the microscope and it was found to be swarming with trichina. One of the children afterward confessed that the family had been eating raw pork.

Do not forget that the sixth annual picnic of the farmers of this and adjoining counties, will be held in Grassmere Park, near Guava, on Thursday, Aug. 11, 1898. A number of eminent speakers have been engaged for the occasion, and excursion rates will be issued over the B. & S. R. R., and connecting lines. Should the weather prove stormy on the above date, then the picnic will be held the following day, Friday. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend, and those desiring refreshments, can procure them on the ground.

John Kenyon, manager of the local telephone exchange met with a serious accident on Thursday night of last week. He was going from his room to the bath room. It was very dark in the hall, and he had to feel his way, touching the wall with his hands as he went along. He miscalculated the location of the stairway, and when he reached out to touch the wall he missed it, and fell to the bottom a distance of sixteen steps. He is badly bruised, but very fortunately no bones are broken. He was unable to get up out of bed for several days.

The Novelty works of this town will have steady work, for the next six months. They have secured the contract for the manufacture of all the necessary machinery for a large new copper rolling mill at Elizabeth N. J. The contract also includes the setting up and starting of the machinery. This is acceptable news to the employees of the plant and we are also very glad to hear it. We would like to be able to speak in this manner of every industry in town.

The A. M. E. Campmeeting attracted upwards of one thousand people to Hess Grove, Rupert on Sunday. It is one of the most successful meetings ever held, and is being attended by the very best class of people. Rev Butts and Brown delivered able sermons, and the music was very enjoyable. The best of order is being maintained, and no intoxicating liquor is allowed on the ground. A large attendance is expected next Sunday. Everybody invited.

All who are desirous of enlisting in the regular army can now do so. Lieutenant Switer has opened a recruiting office in Williamsport. The age limit 18 to 35, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, with an addition of 20 per cent in time of war. No married men are enlisted except with the approval of a regimental commander. Recruits are enlisted for a term of three years.

Take Advantage

OF THIS

OPPORTUNITY

WHILE IT IS HERE.

YOU MIGHT REGRET IT LATER.

Hundreds of Suits for Men and Boys.

Hundreds of pairs of Fine Shoes for Men, Boys, Women and Children.

Hundreds of Hats are here and must be sold out completely, and at

ABSOLUTE COST.

$5, 6, and 7.50 buys Men's Suits that cost from $2 to $4 more at any other store.

$1.50 and $1.98 Buys Boys Suits worth from 75c. to $1.00 more.

98c. and $1.98 buys Men's or Women's Fine Shoes, retailing from 50c. to $1 more at any other store.

50c. buys $1 Percale Shirts, attached collars.

25c. buys 50c. Straw Hats.

Single pants to match up coats and vests, beautiful kinds at $1.50 and up.

GIDDING & CO.

COLES FOR AUGUST.

Earth is now in the "House of Fortune," opposed by the "House of Death." Therefore the death rate this month will be far above the average. But out of the grave of financial despair and despondency will spring up a new life that will cause business to boom along the line; for America is God's favorite nation this year, as she is free from the shadow of a sun's eclipse, and at High Flood all the year. This will give her the ruling power over all other nations of the earth. Surely America is getting rich at a rate utterly unmatched in history. Awful plagues, massacres, accidents, crimes, earthquakes, tidal waves and revolutions will sweep over the Old Country and carry thousands to death: for the great planets, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter will concentrate their evil influences upon the Eastern countries in general; and upon America only in part. Let Sampson and Dewey watch their vessels well, and find a harbor safe from the coming storms.

THE STORMS AND SIGNS.

Our predictions last months that the Eastern States would be bombarded by greatest electrical storms, and that the Southern States would be flooded, etc., came true. If a break does not occur this month in the great sea of gaseous matter now passing over the sun, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey will become the magnetic target for the electrical storms; and all the cities and towns situated in the main electrical belts had better watch out for a still harder attack than they experienced last month. If a break does occur then great storms and floods will sweep the Eastern and Middle States, and produce a tidal wave along the sea coast, and the Western and Southern States will be storm swept by storms unprecedented. The heat will be so great in some sections of the West as to produce spontaneous combustion on prairies and in cities. The Eastern States may also get a fair sample of the heat. This month will prove whether Scranton is really an electrical city, as her pet name indicates, or whether she is only electrical in name.

THE NEW REVELATION.

The great sea of gaseous matter now passing over the sun seems to increase in volume each month, and out of it comes the numerous meteors that fall to earth from time to time. We believe that these meteors will increase in dimensions and numbers until whole towns and cities will be in danger of being blotted out in the twinkling of an eye, by these awful meteors: and, great heat will in time pour down upon us, as mentioned in Revelations, 16th chapter, 8th and 9th verses. Our prediction that typhoid and yellow fever would commence its work of destruction last month, was fulfilled. This month the planets are in position to assist these terrible microbes in their awful mission of destruction and also to allow the cholera microbes admission into this fair land of ours Spain will sue for peace; and Germany will be cast into deep mourning. New forms of disease miscrobes will appear and attack the abdominal region of both man and beast.

WHEN TO PLANT.

As this is the month to destroy obnoxious weeds and brush, such as Canada thistle, Locust, willow, hazle, plantain leaf, etc., we have prepared, at our own expense, thousands of instructions which we will send to any address free for postage (two stamps). These instructions will also contain the best days for the sowing of winter grain for to procure best results, and the days to pot flowers, etc.—Prof. Coles in Storms and Signs.

Electrical storms have been very frequent during the past two weeks. Last night about nine o'clock, a storm of unusual severity visited this section. Sharp flashes of lightning illuminated the heavens, and the downpour of rain was tremendous. The storm appears to have been general. News from different parts of the state tell of the great damage done. At Philadelphia, two lives were lost, buildings were burned down, and the city was deluged.

A special feature of the fourth annual Race Meet, to be held by the Bloomsburg Wheelmen, August 20, will be a match race between C. W. Krick, of Sinking Springs, and Will McMichael, of Berwick. Each man to furnish his own pacers. The great rivalry existing between the two men will be a sufficient guarantee that the race will be for blood.

ARMY OF PORTO RICO

MANY TROOPS READY TO EMBARK NO JOIN GEN. MILES.

The Sixth Cavalry Started for Tampa Yesterday. A Ship Loading for the Commissary Department. At Newport the Delay Becoming Vexatious.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 3.—At daylight yesterday morning the Sixth cavalry began breaking camp and loading baggage and tents into cars. There are four troops of this regiment, but as no horses were carried by the troops sent to Santiago, the men left here have had to care for the 1,200 horses belonging to the regiment. Everything was loaded and the regiment started for Fernandina in the afternoon.

Transports have begun to arrive at Port Tampa, and the movement from Tampa to Porto Rico will begin as soon as the ships can be loaded. The Arkansas began loading with grain, hay and commissary supplies on Monday, and will be the first to leave. The side-wheel steamer Clinton and the Mallory steamer San Marco were released from quarantine last night and as soon as coaled will begin loading. The Saratoga is expected up to-day and will also begin loading.

One regiment of regular cavalry, one of regular infantry, three of volunteer infantry and six batteries of artillery will constitute the force that will sail from here under the command of General J. J. Coppinger, commander of the Fourth army corps. The artillery will be under the command of Brigadier General J. I. Rodgers.

Situation at Newport.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—General Grant's brigade of nearly 4,000 men encamped at Newport, is getting restless. Sickness, too, has broken out among the troops, and several men are sent to the field hospital at Fort Monroe every day. Several typhoid and malarial fever patients were removed to the hospital to-day and there are many cases of mumps and measles. Three patients were sent away from the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, nine from the First Kentucky and forty from the Third Kentucky. The delay in starting to Porto Rico is due to the absence of the transports, the Hudson being the only one here at present. Large amounts of stores, clothing and ammunition were sent from the commissary department at Norfolk yesterday from Newport News; but will have to lie there until the transports arrive.

The First South Carolina regiment of volunteer infantry, which was expected on Sunday, had not arrived up to this afternoon.

A welcome visitor in Camp Grant today was the paymaster, who arrived with $100,000 to pay the men off.

First Sergeant Brewer of Company M, Third Kentucky, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was a son of Captain Brewer of the same company.

The two colored companies of Norfolk-Langston and National Guard were yesterday mustered into the service of the United States and will camp near Richmond. They are excellently drilled and equipped.

The loaded collier Cæsar, one of Watson's fleet, started for sea this morning, but quickly returned. It is not known why she was recalled.

Must Know the Reason Why.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—General Shafter has been officially called down by the secretary of war for his conduct in permitting our troops to be sent home from Santiago in vessels that were not in fit condition to convey them home, vessels inadequately supplied with the necessities of life, without pure water and without medicines or sufficient medical attendance.

General Corbin said last night: "I have done everything in my power to have the sick soldiers brought home as they should have been and I have been greatly distressed at the reports of the conditions of things on the Seneca and Concho.

"Matters reached a climax last evening," continued General Corbin, "when the secretary of war sent an official dispatch to General Shafter informing him of the reports here as to the condition of the Concho and the sick soldiers on this vessel, and telling him that he would have to be prepared to answer for himself any criticisms that might arise and vindicate his cause at the end of the line. General Shafter was also ordered not to permit any sick soldiers in the future to be brought to this country except on vessels suitable for their conveyance, and that hereafter all such ships must be provided with all the necessaries in the way of food supplies and medicines and be in charge of a commissioned officer and a regular army surgeon."

Prize Steamer Sold.

New York, Aug. 3.—There were only two bids—$125,000 and $130,000—when the prize steamship Guido was put up at auction yesterday at the Mallory line dock, Pier 20, East river.

The auctioneer refused to give the name of the first bidder, but it was said that the bid was made to protect the sailors who captured the ship and among whom the prize money will be divided.

For four minutes there was no other bid. Then W. D. Munson bid $130,000 and as there was no advance for three minutes, the ship and her equipment were knocked down to Mr. Munson, who said he acted for the New York and Cuba Mail Company.

Allotment of Bonds.

Washington, Aug. 3.—It was learned yesterday at the treasury department that there is now little doubt that subscriptions for war revenue bonds, ranging in amount from $2,500 to $3,500, will be allotted. This will be good news to the subscribers, who, while they do not come under the head of small subscribers, who took amounts ranging from $50 to $100, do not represent the banking interests. It was believed, not long ago, that allotments of $5,000 would be made, afterward this amount was reduced to $4,500, and now a still further reduction is made.

It is not believed that any subscription over $3,500 will be rewarded with an allotment of bonds.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

State Department Makes Public the Answer to Spain.

Washington, August 3.—The following statement was given out at the state department late yesterday:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain. It is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The president does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over, or title to, the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will hold and occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

As will be observed, the statement shows that the announcement of the administration plan in these dispatches last Wednesday afternoon was authentic. The only point of divergence is the inclusion in yesterday's statement of a proposal to retain possession of one island in the Ladrone group.

The Ladrone clause is inserted in the terms of peace as a sort of make weight. If Spain consents to all the rest of the terms and stands out on the Ladrone question, she can have this whole group of islands back intact for the asking.

As a matter of fact we have no use whatever for Guam or any other Ladrone island in its neighborhood. If we should establish a coaling station there we should probably pay a good round sum for the expense of stocking it up and supplying it with necessary defences, and then we should find that it lay too far off the track of any commerce now in progress, or any in which we are likely to engage. This is the prophecy made by men who have made a study of the Eastern question on its commercial as well as its military side and from the point of view of the United States, some of those who are most assured that we have no use for the Ladrones or any part of them are nevertheless strong advocates of our possessing and holding the Philippines, which shows that their view of the Ladrone question is not due to any prejudice against the imperialistic or colonial idea as a whole.

The supposition has been from the start that the Spanish government would stickle over the terms of peace when first presented, no matter how severe or how mild they might be. Under these circumstances it might be desirable to give Spanish pride a bridge on which to cross the abyss of total disaster. With the lack of geographical knowledge among the Spanish people, if the Madrid cabinet should say, "We have secured an important modification of the proposals as first presented, the Americans were glad to yield what we asked for the sake of making peace," it would help Madrid out of a bad place and it would not do Washington any hurt, and the Ladrone feature of the peace terms could be used for the purpose of conceding the "important modification," and affording Madrid a cue for harmless but perhaps necessary dramatics.

TYPHOID FEVER AT CAMP ALGER.

The Entire Second Division to Be Moved. Two Deaths.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Alger continues to spread, and orders have been issued to move the entire Second Division to farms south of the present camp site. The Second Division now occupies the camp originally selected. It has been found that the removal of the First division to Dun Loring has not accomplished the desired results, as all but one of the wells drilled there have been condemned. Two typhoid patients died yesterday. They were Privates A. W. Stockholm, Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and Fred Fay, Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

Forty suspected cases were reported and there are fifty men of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, in addition to these, who show slight symptoms of typhoid. Of the 106 men in Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania, only forty-eight could report for duty yesterday.

The plans for a review of the corps by the president have been abandoned until the change of camping grounds has been completed. The review by Secretary Alger will follow both of these events.

Spain Accepts

London, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis."

The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Monday evening, says: "The censorship is daily becoming more severe, and little is known beyond the fact that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines, and that, Senor Sagasta having replied that the terms will be accepted, hostilities are consequently suspended.

Sending Home the Spanish Prisoners.

New York, Aug. 3.—J. M. Ceballos, the New York manager of the Spanish Transportation line, said yesterday the first transports of the line, which has the contract for taking the surrendered Spanish troops at Santiago back to Spain, had arrived at Santiago. The work of embarking 1,800 soldiers was immediately begun. The transport is the Alicante from Martinique. Manager Ceballos declined to state what other transports are expected at Santiago.

Ecclesiastical Amusements.

With a deep, earnest and true love of the church of God, a sincere desire to promote its interest, and under a solemn sense of duty, the present writer takes this occasion to express, with all candor, his views in regard to the subject named. Shrinking from the idea and responsibility of offending one of the little ones that believe in Christ, he will speak plainly, but very kindly, in reference to the multiplied Church entertainments, such as fairs, festivals, concerts, tableaux, amateur theatricals, and the like, resorted to to raise money for the advancement of church interests. These methods of raising money, professedly for the advancement of the Lord's cause, the writer honestly believes to be contrary to the precepts and example of God's word. Therefore they cannot be pleasing to him. They are counterfeit methods of giving, and cultivate a bogus benevolence.

The simple method of freewill offerings was approved in the divine economy and all other methods virtually condemned.

Let the candid reader carefully study Exodus 35. 5, 21, 29; 2 Corinthians 8th and 9th chapters; Luke 6. 35; and Matthew 10. 8.

One-tenth or more, cheerfully and directly given, was the law of the Old Testament stewardship, and it is the privilege of the New. We do not hear of Moses instituting a grand carnival or bazaar, to draw the surrouuding heathen to his camp, to help raise money to build the tabernacle, and if we did read it, it would be a subject of scorn and derision. Nor do we read in any of Paul's Epistles a suggestion to the saints of Corinth, or elsewhere, to get up some amateur theatricals, or Isthmian games to raise money for the poor saints of Jerusalem. Nor do we ever hear of his having exhorted Lydia or other women, to get up a grand fair, festival, baby show, or anything of the kind to raise money for any Christian or godly purpose. But he did exhort them to lay by them on the first day of the week as God had prospered them, in order to meet the necessary requisitions that were upon them. It is thus from the sacred word that we learn what and how is the divine plan for the manifestation of our Christian charity, and we have a right to infer, that no other plan will meet the divine approbation. The modern plans alluded to above we are constrained to pronounce as belittling to the cause of religion, contemptible, and sometimes positively dishonest.

What think you, the Master would say, of a bevy of vain and bedizzened young ladies, facinating and cornering susceptible young men to sell them commodities above value and which they do not want? Or what think you he would say of the many devices like grab bags, fish ponds, ring cakes, and raffles, involving the gambling principle? Still further what would he say of people claiming to be members of his church, peddling out small wares and fun to the world, or getting up a variety show, or milkmaid's drill, to replenish his treasury? Is not all this belittling to the Church, dishonoring to God, and contemptible in the eyes of the world? We do not wonder that an avowed infidel said: "I think your God must be in great need of money by the tricks the Churches practice to get it for him."

Many, and indeed all, truly pious men and women grieve over these things and some of those who aid and attend these performances do not approve them. Why then have they not courage and conscience enough to witness against them? No intelligent Christian can ask God's blessing upon such practices, nor expect it to rest upon money so secured.

A contemporary journal says: "The primitive Churches had their feast of charity or love, where social intercourse of strictly religious character was enjoyed by the disciples of the Lord. Instead of these ancient and pious festivals, we are now accustomed to a class of social gatherings of an entirely different character, which are inaugurated and perpetuated for the special purpose of obtaining money.

"When church members are truly converted to God, and have a religion that goes pocket deep, there will be no need of calling in the flirts and fops and loafers of the town to dicker over rag dolls and rubber babies, and other tomfooleries, to raise money for the support of the gospel."

If churches cannot live without dishonoring the Lord, let them die decenly and speedily. Then there may be room for others which will bear good fruit, and if ministers of the gospel cannot be supported without resorting to such means to obtain a livelihood, let them go into worldly business with their backslidden churches, and leave room for men whom God has really sent to preach his word. The God-commissioned messenger, sent to warn a slumbering world of approaching judgment, will not be dependent upon such sources for his support.

These methods objected to abate and correct the spirit of gospel benevolence in the church, and bring it under bondage to the world. Instead of acts of worship and exercises of benevolence, they are scenes of carnival, revelry, and self pleasure. They foster the worldly sprit of self-indulgence, instead of the Christian spirit of self-denial, as designed by the institution of the almsgiving. They are tricks of traffic with the Lord, and devises by which to give him what costs them nothing. They may be called "Giving made easy—patents for the convenience of stingy saints." *The Sunday School Times*, some years ago became satirical, and with good cause, in speaking of modern Sunday school drama and church fair, thus: "'And now, brethren, let us get up a supper and eat ourselves rich,' said a Presbyterian elder, in keen satire on the church fair plan, when his church was proposing indirect methods of raising money for new and necessary expenditures. 'Buy your food,' he said, 'then give it to the church. Then go buy it back again. Then eat it up, and your church debt is paid.'"

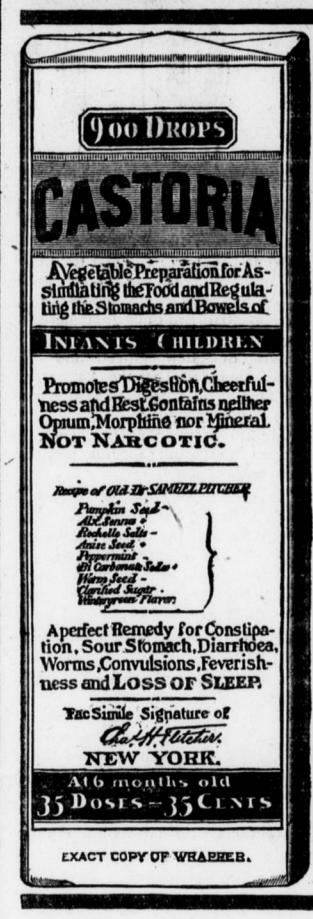
Many of these practices are evil in their desecration of our places of worship. Even if we do not regard places now as consecrated, like the Temple, all agree in the importance and expediency of hallowed associations. The place of the transfiguration was afterward called the Holy Mount. Reverence in worship is naturally connected with reverence for the sanctuary of worship. The command, "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord," has never been made void. But what strange feelings may sometimes come over us in the sanctuary on Sunday, where a few evenings before, we witnessed some such performances as have been witnessed, by Sunday school children and others, in the same house. In a certain church, not long since, a stranger witnessed what was called a "literary entertainment." As it was progressing, he asked a friend to what the church was dedicated. He replied, "We dedicated it to the Lord, but to-night we have dedicated it to Shakespeare, Dickens, and Bret Harte;" and such desecration of churches is by no means an uncommon thing. Sad it is so, and more sad the results. We honestly and earnestly ask and entreat and beseech all true lovers of Christ and of his church to study this matter closely and candidly; note the spirit that is manifested and the results which follow, in regard the spirituality of the church, and ask themselves, as in the sight of the All-seeing One, can these things contribute to the glory of God or the advancement of his cause? Be candid, be earnest, be prayerful, then answer to your own convictions of right and duty, How ministers can favor and tolerate such things in their churches, or consent to receive any part of their salaries from such sources is not for us to say. To their own Master they stand or fall.

WHAT MOODY SAYS:

The evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is correct in what he says, as follows:

Then, another thing, I think, that grieves the Spirit is the miserable policy of introducing questionable entertainments. There are lotteries, for instance, that we have in many of our churches. If a man wants to gamble, he does not have to go to some gambling den; he can stay in the church. And there are fairs—bazaars, as they call them—where they have rafflings and grab bags. And if he wants to see a drama, he don't need to go to the theatres, for many of our churches are turned into theatres; and he may stay right in the church and witness the acting. I believe all these things grieve the Spirit of God. I believe when we bring the church down to the level of the world, to reach the world, we are losing all the while and grieving the Spirit of God. But some say if we take that standard and lift it up high it will drive away a great many members from our churches. I believe it, and I think the quicker they are gone the better.

The above article on Ecclesiastical Amusements will be published in tract form. You will do a good work by distributing this tract. Price 25 cents per hundred, 4 cents per doz. postpaid. W. B. Cummings, Bloomsburg, Pa.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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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What is home without
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Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.
The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .12
Eggs per dozen	.18
Lard per lb	10
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1 00
Oats " "	40
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.20
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.60
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	1 00
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
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by touching the SPOT

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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Raiding the Treasury.

It is raid after raid upon the state treasury, and it will be raid after raid upon it as long as there is a vestige of authority left in the hands of the creatures of boss Quay to make them. The last one to come to light is in the form of a public printing bill pr sented by ex-state printer Busch for $16,000, a greater portion of which is for colored plates of pole-cats, minks, weasels and the like, for the annual report of the State College—plates that were never contemplated, ordered or authorized and of the existence of which those who prepared the State College report know absolutely nothing. They were added to the report by Dr. Warren, a political protege of Senator Quay, and ordered to be printed in it by the state superintendent of public printing—Thomas Robinson—another disciple and follower of the Republican state boss.

A similar steal amounting to $53,000 was attempted within the past year by the same parties, in the publication of a small pamphlet on the "Diseases and Enemies of Poultry." It was halted by Governor Hastings through a technicality in the order for printing. Whether the present one can be prevented is doubted, as it bears all the ear-marks ot regularity from the state printer's desk until it reached the treasury department.

It is known that for the past ten months Governor Hastings has had no love for Senator Quay or his followers. This they alleged is the reason for his interference in the payment of bills of the character referred, whether this aggregation is correct or not we do not know, but we do know that it is a good thing for the tax-payers to have some one in the gubernatorial chair who will stop such thieving. How much of it went on prior to the disagreement between Senator Quay and Governor Hastings no one knows. How much of this kind of thing—and it's only one of many kinds—has been successful during the many, many years that Quay and his henchmen have had control of the different departments at Harrisburg will never be known.

Do the tax-payers of the state want to stop it? If they do they must stop electing creatures of Senator Quay. They must place in the office of Governor a man who owes Quay and those who do his bidding nothing, whose purpose will be to protect the people from such robbery and prevent the looting of the treasury that has been going on for so many years.—*Ex.*

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at leasr one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Language of Flags.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, says the School Journal, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square to distinguish them from other banners.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation.

The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the protection of a white flag.

The red flag is a sign of defiance and is often used by revolutions. In our service it is the mark of danger and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is the sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine and is the sign of contagious disease. A flag at half mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men. Dipping a flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again to salute a vessel or fort.

If the president of the United States goes afloat, the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the maine of the vessel on board of which he is.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SECRETARY LONG.

HIS POSITION AT THE HEAD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT NO SINECURE.

Is Chief of the Bureaus of Ordinance, Equipment Accounts and Construction —An Immense Amount of Business Accomplished Each Day.

A day at the Navy Department, such as the writer recently spent, is full of instruction as to what it means to be the head of the navy in war time. The place is assuredly no sinecure. Secretary Long reaches his office promptly at 9 o'clock every morning. After thirty minutes with his mail, the stream of people who are waiting in the large ante-room begins to pour in upon him. It is the etiquette of the department that whenever a Senator arrives he has the right of way over all others, no matter how long they may have been waiting there before him. A Representative in Congress also has precedence of general callers.

Dispatches of all sorts are continually coming in, and the Secretary is kept busy dictating answers to them. Communications from the department of navigation, which deals with the personnel of the service, detailing the officers to the various ships and ordering the ships hither and thither, have to receive prompt attention.

The bureau of ordnance makes another large daily demand upon the Secretary's time. This bureau deals with all matters relating to ammunition, projectiles, weapons, and armament generally.

SECRETARY LONG.

The bureau of equipment makes another considerable call on the Secretary's working hours. This is the bureau which furnishes all the equipments of the ship—the ropes, the sails, the anchors, and especially the coal. The coal buying for the navy is in itself an enormous business, and the providing of coal stations and the furnishing of a dozen coal lighters, at one point or another, to carry the coal to our war vessels, is in itself a large task.

The bureau of accounts is another branch of the naval service which gives Mr. Long a great deal of hard work. This bureau has to do with the purchase of supplies, which are all bought under bids, except in cases of emergency. Another new feature of Mr. Long's administration is the hospital ambulance ship, the Solace, a magnificent vessel of 4,000 tons, equipped and fitted with all modern surgical appliances. This ship will sail under the rules of the Geneva Red Cross association, and will be free from attack. The women of the country have shown great interest in this new departure, the like of which was never attempted in any previous naval war.

Yet another share of the Secretary's time is called for by the bureau of construction and repair, which has to do with the building and repair of our ships. All the new ships that we have been buying of late in other countries have had to be put into condition under the direction of this bureau.

At half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Long makes his escape from the flood of visitors—the department doors are closed to the general public at 2 o'clock—and then he begins to sign his mail. He is kept busy writing his signature for a full hour, during which time he writes his name about 300 times. Then the clerk of the department makes his appearance, bringing with him a large mass of papers, offers of service, requests for the naming of ships, suggestions for advice of all kinds. No letter addressed to the department on any of these subjects is left without a reply.

He lives in very modest style at the capital. His family consists of his wife, his oldest daughter, Miss Margaret Long, 24 years of age, who is studying medicine at the Johns Hopkins university; his younger daughter, Miss Helen Long, who is of great assistance to him socially; and his little son, Pierce Long, a bright boy of ten, who is busy with his schoolbooks and his bicycle. Mr. Long is a devoted husband and father, and the domestic side of his life has always been very happy. He is jealous of his evening leisure and callers at the family hotel where he lives, who come on business, are not cordially welcomed. He believes that after a hard day's work at the department the serenity of the lamplight hours should not be intruded upon, except for grave reasons. He enjoys walking very much, and is to be seen nearly every afternoon, after the cares of the Navy Department have been dropped, tramping sturdily around the beautiful squares and circles of the capital. Mr. Long is, by the way, a teetotaler, and almost a non-smoker, his limit being one cigar a day. He has always had a friendly side for woman suffrage and for civil service reform.—James W. Clarke, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Correspondence.

It is doubtful whether the list of endeavors to elevate the lives of the poor and the unfortunate contains the record of any institution which accomplishes more in proportion to its means than what Mrs. Anna Lowell Woodbury modestly terms her "school of cookery" in this city. Mrs. Woodbury is a niece of the late James Russell Lowell, and it is her two brothers, Col. Charles and Lieut. James J. Lowell, who heroic deaths are commemorated with those of four other young men, in the soldiers' field at Cambridge.

When Mrs. Woodbury came to Washington after the war she saw the tremendous need on the part of the newly franchised colored people of some domestic training. Their girls were growing up without the restraints and the instruction of the slave regime, and the new civilizing tendencies had not yet become operative. So, in fact of great opposition, Mrs. Woodbury opened what is still known as a "cooking school," although it aims to teach those things which will improve the home life of its pupils. Plain cooking, without reference to hygiene or chemistry, which Mrs. Woodbury believes belong elsewhere, and the elements of good housekeeping are, of course, the fundamentals, although the school goes much farther and aims to elevate the intellectual and moral standards of its pupils.

Army and Navy Letters.

There is a postal regulation which has been in force for many years. It provides:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid must be plainly marked 'soldier's letter,' 'sailor's letter,' or 'marine's letter,' as the case may be ,and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a staff or field officer, post or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; and .n the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding a naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery.

This was provided to overcome the difficulty in the field or on naval stations of getting postage stamps. The provision for payment on delivery at single rates is to overcome the statutory provision that all first class matter shall be prepaid, or else fully paid with a penalty on delivery.

Second and third class mail will be forwarded to soldiers in the same manner as letters. Papers and packages will be forwarded from place to place until they reach the soldier.

Senator Gorman's Future.

The Democratic friends of Arthur Pue Gorman in Washington and Maryland have mapped out a future for him. He is to be succeeded on March 4 next in the United States Senate by a Republican, Judge McComas. Some of his old adversaries have believed that with the advent of Senator-elect McComas Mr. Gorman will be retired forever from public life. The Democratic friends of Mr. Gorman say that he has still a future before him, and that he is too valuable a citizen in public life to be retired incontinently. Mr. Gorman has been in public life since 1852, so that for nearly fifty years he has been in public life.

His friends do not believe that he should now be retired. Already there is a plan arranged to have him run for Congress this fall in the Fifth Maryland district, to succeed Sidney Emanuel Mudd, and if Mr. Gorman consents to the arrangement and is elected over Mr. Mudd, the Democrats are determined to make him speaker of the House of Representatives, should the Democrats capture Congress next fall. This is a very pretty plan all around and it has been arranged in order to keep Mr. Gorman in public life. He has become accustomed to Washington life and to affairs of great public moment.

Senator Gorman, it was made known, has the personal friendship of Senator Murphy of New York and of all the Democratic senators and Democratic congressmen now in Washington. Senator Gorman also has the personal animosity of some of the friends of William J. Bryan of Nebraska. But animosities in politics are very frequently changed in order that victory may be accomplished, and the fact remains that the Democratic friends of Mr. Gorman propose, if he will consent to the arrangement, to have him run against Congressman Mudd, and if the Democrats capture the House of Representatives, and if Mr. Gorman defeats Mr. Mudd, to make him the next speaker of the House of Representatives.—SENATOR.

The Origin of Toast.

The word "toast," used for describing the proposal of a health in an after-dinner speech, dates back to mediæval times, when the loving cup was still regarded as an indispensable feature of every banquet. The cup would be filled to the brim with wine or mead, in the centre of which would be floating a piece of toasted bread. After putting his lips to it the host passed the cup to the guest of honor on the right hand, and after it had circulated around the table it came back to the host, who drained what remained and swallowed the piece of toast in honor of his friends at the table.—Chicago Times-Herald.

New Arrival (Dawson City)—You seem the only happy man in the town.

Native—I am, sir. I've got dyspepsia so bad I can't eat anything.—Judge.

Scovel and Others.

If it is true, as reported, that Sylvester Scovel, war correspondent of a New York newspaper, slapped General Shafter's face because he was not permitted to help raise the American flag over Santiago, and thus give a noisy and clamorous newspaper an opportunity to tell with pen and pencil how its representative raised the American flag over the Spanish city, Scovel should at the very least occupy a military prison until the end of the war.

He represents a class of newspaper men who disgust one with disgusting newspapers. These men, if their stories could be believed, conduct all campaigns, advise all movements, capture prisoners, make officers "stand around" and are full of all sorts of biggold nonsense, as Mr. Sparkler would say. But fortunately nobody believes what these men write and all are content to get real news from men who don't sign their names to their news articles.

The men of the Scovel stripe always make themselves offensive. One of them was invited to leave an American warship during the blockade of Havana by Sampson's big ships. Scovel was found stowed away in a government tug and deprived of the right to accompany the navy. And there are others who have been offensive but have been more gently treated because more easily "called down."

It would be a good thing for all newspapers if such men and the papers they represent could be entirely and forever squelched. Decent newspapers would be the better for their absence and the morals of the public would be the gainer for their suppression. Scovel will richly deserve whatever he shall get and the scovel newspapers deserve nothing better.—Harrisburg *Patriot.*

Care of Indigent Insane.

Judge Scott, of Northampton county, has made an important order in lunacy cases. Under this order "any indigent insane person may be committed to the asylum without the usual costs of a commission." The procedure in such cases heretofore has been by petition and appointment of a commission of three persons to inquire into the fact of lunacy. This procedure is not exclusive and it is not mandatory. It is only one of the means by which the indigent insane persons may be committed to the hospital.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.

3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 18
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	..	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 03	11 52	8 14
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 20	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

STATIONS. WEST.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 25	5 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	5 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	5 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	5 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	5 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	5 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	5 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	5 36
Forty Fort	6 45	....	...	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	5 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	5 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	.....	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 58
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 06
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58
Caulasky	....	.....	4 49	...
Cameron	9 05	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE.				B. & S R. R. STATIONS.	—NORTH LEAVE			
am	a.m.	p m	p.m.		am	p m	p m	a m
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsb'g.	8.34	2 40	6 45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	" P. & R.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.03	11.37	6.24	2.08	" Main st..	8.39	2.45	6.50	
6.53	11.27	6.12	1 50	Paper Mill.	8.48	2.54	7.01	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	..Light St..	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.40	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville.	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.00	...Forks....	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	...Zaner's...	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	.Stillwater.	9.20	3.30	7.33	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.3	...Benton...	9.30	3.40	7.43	8.30
6.04	10 40	5 22	12.10	...Edson's...	9.34	3.44	7.47	8.40
6.00	10 32	5.20	12.05	.Cole's Cr'k.	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	..Laubach..	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.48	10.23	5.03	11.45	...Central...	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jam. City..	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
am	a m	p m	p m		am	p m	p m	a m
LEAVE					ARRIVE			

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA.

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98

Scranton(D & H)lv	A. M. $ 6 45	A. M. $ 9 38	P. M. $ 2 18	P. M. $ 4 27
Pittston "	7 08	f10 00	f 2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre...lv	A. M. $ 7 30	A. M. $10 15	P. M. $ 3 12	P. M. $ 6 00
Plym'th Ferry "	f 7 38	10 20	f 3 21	f 6 08
Nanticoke..... "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen. "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck..... ar	8 34	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville.....lv	A. M. $ 6 00	A. M. $	P. M. $12 35	P. M. $
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 36	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 25	2 20	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 34	2 28	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M. $ 8 24	A. M. $11 10	P. M. $ 4 10	P. M. $ 7 00
Creasy..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 0
Espy Ferry..... "	f 8 43	Rock	f 4 25	7 1
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 2
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	P. M. 12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. $ 9 45	P. M. $ 1 10	P. M. $ 5 45	P. M. $ 9 25
Lewisburg.....ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Williamsport.. "	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven... "	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo ..... "	A. M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane..... "	.....	9 05	.....	.....
Lock Haven...lv	P. M. $12 10	P. M. $3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield..... "	5 07	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. $ 9 50	P. M. $ 1 55	P. M. $ 5 25	P. M. $ 8 25
Harrisburg....ar	f11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 05
Philadelphia..ar	P. M. $ 3 00	P. M. $ 6 23	P. M. $10 20	A. M. $ 4 30
Baltimore..... "	3 11	6 00	9 45	6 25
Washington .. "	4 10	7 15	10 55	7 40
Sunbury lv	A. M. $10 05	P. M. $ 2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc ar	P. M. 12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg.....lv	A. M. $ 11 45	P. M. 13 50	P. M. $ 7 30	P. M. $10 30
Pittsburg.....ar	P. M. $ 6 55	f11 30	A. M. $ 2 00	A. M. $ 5 30

$ Weekdays: Daily. f Flag station

Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. $ 8 10	P. M. $ 8 10	A. M. $ 8 20	A. M. $ 8 00
Harrisburg.....ar	A. M. $ 3 30	A. M. $ 3 30	f10 00	P. M. $ 1 10
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	A. M.	.....	A. M. † 8 00
Lewistown Jc."	.....	† 7 30	.....	P. M. † 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
Washington....lv	P. M. f10 40	A. M.	A. M. † 7 50	A. M. f10 50
Baltimore..... "	f11 50	$ 4 25	$ 8 55	$12 00
Philadelphia... "	f11 20	$ 4 30	$ 8 30	$12 26
Harrisburg.....lv	A. M. $ 3 35	A. M. $ 8 05	A. M. f11 40	P. M. † 4 00
Sunbury.....ar	$ 5 05	$ 9 40	1 10	† 5 40
Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. $ 1 00	.....	A. M. $ 8 30	A. M. $ 8 00
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	f 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
Erie.....lv	P. M. $ 4 50	A. M.	A. M.	P. M. .....
Kane..... "	7 55	.....	.....	.....
Renovo..... "	11 16	f 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 55	† 7 29	11 25	† 3 00
Williamsport.. "	12 50	$ 8 30	f12 15	4 06
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 06	1 18	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 20
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. † 6 10	A. M. $ 9 55	P. M. † 2 00	P. M. † 5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	f10 47	2 47	f 6 36
Creasy..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M.	A. M. f11 10	P. M. f4 15	P. M. † 7 05
Rock Glen..... "	† 7 59	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 42	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 48
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P. M. 12 18	5 15	8 05
Pottsville ..... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	....
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M. † 8 07	A. M. f11 10	P. M. f4 15	P. M. † 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry "	f 8 56	P. M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston(D & H) ar	A. M. † 9 41	P. M. f12 49	P. M. † 4 52	P. M. † 8 36
Scranton "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m, 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.28, 3.50, 6.20.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.45 a. m. (1.30 Saturdays only), 2.00, 3.00, 3.40, (60 minute train), 4.00, (65 minute train), 4.30, 5.00 (65 min. train), 5.40, 7.00 p. m. Accom., 6.15 a.m., 5.00, 6.30 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train, 7 a. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 4.45 p. m. Accom., 6.15 a. m., 4.45 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Atlantic City, depot, : WEEK-DAYS—Express, (6.45 Mondays only), 7.00, 7.45, (65 min. train), 8.20 (65 minute train), 9.00, 10.15, 11 a. m., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accom., 4.25, 7.50 a. m., 4.05 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train (from Mississippi ave. only), 6.00 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 8.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Accom., 7.15 a. m., 5.05 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train (from foot of Mississippi ave. only) 6.10 p. m.

For Cape May and Sea Isle City, 8.45 a. m., 2.30, 4.45 p. m. Additional for Cape May—4.15 p. m. Sundays, ($1.00 Excursion, 7.00), 9.15, 9.30

For Ocean City—8.30, 8.45 a. m., 2.30, 4.45 p. m ($1.00 Excursion Thursday only), 7.00 a. m Sundays, 8.15, 9 15 a. m.

Parlor cars on all express trains

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE A. JENKS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. SOWDEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPT. PATRICK DELACEY.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM F. TRICKET,
CALVIN M. BOWER.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. M. WEILER,
FRANK P. IAMS.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

It has been suggested that some one of the European counties stick a pin in Spain, and wake her up and tell the old lady that she is licked, because there is great danger of her dying asleep.

The Queen of Spain, on Thursday of last week was forty years old. The event was not celebrated in any way, all the festivities usually indulged in were omitted. Her other troubles are too numerous.

Cuba is known to be by nature one of the richest parts of the earth's surface. Before the decline of the sugar industry in the West Indies many vast fortunes were extracted from it by agricultural processes that were very far from being thorough. Even in the most prosperous days of Cuba Spanish misgovernment prevented any real development of its resources. The fortunes that were realized were won by merely scratching the surface. Every official was a Spaniard, and no official, from the Captain General down, had any other object than to acquire for himself the largest fortune in the shortest time and to take it back with him to the peninsula.

"Who is Jenks?"

The Democratic candidate for Governor is one of the purest and ablest men who have had to do with the public life of this Commonwealth. That should be enough to satisfy the voters of the State. Character and ability of the first class are sadly needed in the executive office.

But Mr. Jenks is of good blood and breeding. He hails from Western Pennsylvania; but Eastern Pennsylvania also has a claim upon him. His forefathers were among the early arrivals in the colony of Penn. Thomas Jenks, the progenitor of the Jenks family in America, settled in the neighborhood of this city, and married Mercy Wildman. The issue of this marriage was three sons and three daughters. The oldest son, John J., married Sarah Weir. Their only son, named John Wildman Jenks, married Mary Dey Barclay. Their son, John Wildman Jenks, moved to Jefferson county, and raised a family of eight sons and two daughters. The youngest son was named George Augustus Jenks. He is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The sticklers for blood will find the Jenkses all right. In General Davis' history of Bucks county will be found a very interesting account of the ancestry of the original Thomas Jenks for those who care to go back so far into the roots of a man's personality.

Allusion is only made to the Jenks ancestry by the *Record* to meet the carping of the whipsters of the Republican press, who insist upon asking "who is Jenks?" and who evidently do not know the style or quality of the man whom the Democratic party has presented for the first office in the State. The true measure of manhood is found in what the individual has been able to accomplish for himself. Tried by that rule, George A. Jenks stands forth the peer of the best. He needs no eulogium at the hands of any man.—*Phila. Record.*

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 29th, 1898.

Mr. McKinley and his advisers never had more need for all their wits than now that Spanish trickery has made a start, through the French Ambassador, for the opening of "negotiations" for peace. They have got to remember that while no European power would dare to fight the U. S., there are several of them that would be only too glad to aid Spain in getting the best of us through diplomacy, and if Mr. McKinley consents to make the terms of peace subject to "negotiations" there are numerous ways in which it might be done. There are men in this country, especially those who have connections with the great European financiers who have money invested in Spanish bonds that are secured by Cuban revenues, who would be only too glad to have a chance to try to save something out of the wreck by having the terms of peace arranged by diplomatic negotiations. It is not a case for negotiation. Senator Morgan correctly stated the case when he said: It is the duty of Spain, if she wants to make peace, and that means if she wants to surrender, to ask terms of the U. S., and state what she will be willing to accept. Spain, having lost the control of her colonies because of her incompetence, either to govern or to defend them, the U. S. ought to accept nothing except a full and complete surrender of the soverignity of all of these islands, from Porto Rico to the Philippines. To make a treaty with Spain to which Cuba becomes a party by being an agent in the negotiation of the treaty or being provided for in the treaty itself will lead to embarrassment and complications in the future. The war has not yet progressed to that stage in which the people of Spain, or even the Spaniards in Cuba, have realized the fact that the U. S. has power to suppress Spain utterly if it should choose to do so."

There is much anxiety to know how Mr. McKinley will meet the Spanish peace play, and fear is expressed that his desire to bring the war to a close may cause him to get caught in some diplomatic trap that may cost this country a whole lot of money. The people have been able to extract a great deal of satisfaction from the victories we have won from the Spaniards on land and on water, but when men who are honest and above board get to negotiating with men whose knavery is a byword all over the world, the result is seldom satisfactory to the honest man. A good motto for the administration just now would be "No negotiations, but unconditional surrender." If Spain won't accept that now, we can soon whip her into doing so.

The news from Gen. Miles is entirely satisfactory, as far as it goes. He had no trouble in landing on Porto Rico early this week, without the loss of a man, and his force is being daily increased by new arrivals. The expectation at the War Department is that he will get his campaign actually started within a week.

Admiral Sampson's report of the fight that resulted in wiping out Cervera's fleet was received by the Navy Department and made public this week. It is more satisfactory to Commodore Schley's friends than was the cablegram sent the day of the fight, which seemed to indicate an intention on Sampson's part to appropriate to himself credit that properly belonged to Schley. His official report does not take anything away from Schley to which he is entitled, but it seems to indicate an unwilliness to give him all that he earned by the daring manner in which he fought the Brooklyn against ships that were her superiors in armament. However, Schley gives no sign of this in his report to the Admiral, unless his reference to the victory being "big enough for all of us" was a sly dig at Sampson. A notable feature of the reports of Commodore Schley and Captains Evans and Clark was their high praise of the officers and crews of the Brooklyn, Texas and Oregon for their conduct in the battle.

Official dispatches from Gen. Shafter bear out the contentions of those who have been claiming right along that the cases of yellow fever in our army were much more numerous than anything given out by the War Department indicated. More than 2400 of Shafter's men, about ten per cent. of them are now down with the fever, and more than five hundred who have had the fever have returned to duty.

According to Shafter's statement, that fit of sulks in which Gen. Garcia took himself and his insurgents away from the vicinity of our army was inevitable, since Garcia asked for more than Shafter had any authority to give him, in the way of official recognition for himself and the government he represents. Among other things Garcia wanted to sign the articles of capitulation, something that Gen. Shafter himself did not do, they being signed only by the Commissioners who represented the two armies in drawing them up.

BISMARCK PASSES AWAY.

Prince Bismarck died at his castle at Friedrichsrue about 11 o'clock Saturday night. The death of the Ex-Chancellor was a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the Prince was finally announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the Prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety years.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Btsmarck was in extremis, which had been oft repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, noting the improvement, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales knee.

It appears that the Ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

Prince Bismarck was born at Schoenhauser, April 1, 1815. The early years of the boy were spent on his father's estate, Kniephof, in Pomerania, a dismal, dark and secluded farm, where his father hunted and talked politics with his neighbors. At 6 the lad was sent to a boarding school in Berlin, and at 12 he was transferred to the Grey Friars Gymnasium, or High School. He graduated from the latter place with distinguished excellence, and at the age of 17 he entered the Hanoverean College of Goettinger.

"The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess Von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: 'Thanks, my child.'

"The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander and Baron and Baronness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the Prince was dead."

The Lyon-Dunn election contest has already cost Schuylkill county $40,000, according to the Pottsville *Republican*, which feels that the affair is either a sad commentary on the intelligence of the voters of that section, or the Baker ballot law has been demonstrated a failure. Some four hundred men who voted at that election have subsequently gone on the stand and sworn that they voted for a certain candidate for Orphans' Court Judge, and when their ballots were opened it was found they had voted just the reverse!

The Commissioners of Northumberland and Union counties will now be required to erect a free bridge over the Susquehanna river at Lewisburg. Subsequent to the adoption of Representative Focht's free bridge bill by the last Legislature a mandamus was asked to compel the Commissioners to put up this bridge. Judge Savidge refused to grant the mandamus, contending that the law was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has just reversed the opinion of the lower court, and the bridge advocates rejoice.

An important opinion that will interest all parts of the State has just been given by J. F. Strieby, attorney to the Lycoming County Commissioners, in the matter of the notification by the Board of Education of Williamsport that the Commissioners vacate the polling places now held in the several school buildings in that city.

Attorney Strieby says that, according to the notice of the School Board, they assume the right to arbitrarily refuse the school rooms for polling places, whereas they have no such authority. In all cases where the place fixed by law for holding elections is large enough to be fitted up as required by law the owner or controller of such room has no authority to refuse its use to the election officers. No one is compelled to allow his house to be used as a polling place, but after he has given his consent to such use he cannot arbitrarily withdraw it, close his doors and refuse admittance to the election officers on election days. To do so, Mr. Strieby claims, would be a crime that is punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Where a polling place is fixed in accordance with law, and an election is held in such place, the consent of the owner will be implied, and the only possible way to have it changed to a different place is by the method pointed out by the law.

Strong, steady nerves
Are needed for success
Everywhere. Nerves
Depend simply, solely,
Upon the blood.
Pure, rich, nourishing
Blood feeds the nerves
And makes them strong.
The great nerve tonic is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Because it makes
The blood rich and
Pure, giving it power
To feed the nerves.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures nervousness,
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
Catarrh, scrofula,
And all forms of
Impure blood.

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Will offer this week some

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

We are closing out some odd sizes at cost. Our line of Summer Serges is now complete.

"SERGES THAT SERGES."

Look elsewhere, then come to us and we will convince you that we will sell you goods that will be satisfactory in price and quality. REMEMBER we are tailors. We can make your Suit or sell you a ready to wear Suit. Our goods must fit and please you because we can make them do so. DO NOT FORGET.

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

SPECIAL AUGUST SALE

AT

F. P. PURSEL'S.

Interest never wanes at this establishment. It is a part of our business policy to keep interest centered here. Never a day when new things are not added to our stock. You can't conceive a more complete, satisfying stock of Summer Goods at this season of the year.

This Sale will last until August 15, '98.

Percale, 36 in. wide, good patterns, colors that we can guarantee fast, worth 10c., at 5c. the yard. Lawns worth 12c. at 8c. the yard. Organdies worth 17c. at 12 1-2c. Imported Organdies worth 28c. at 19c. the yd.

Unbleached Muslin.

Good quality of Unbleached Muslin, 10 yds. for 35c.
Heavy Unbleached, 10 yds, for 49c.
Best fine Unbleached Muslin, 10 yds. for 50c.
Best Blue Calico, 4c. the yd. Lancaster Ginghams 5c. the yard.

Bleached Muslin.

10 yards Bleached Muslin, as good as Hill's for 49c.
10 yards Bleached Muslin for 45c.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

We will give a discount of 10 per cent. on all our Ladies' Muslin Underwear from Aug. 3 to 15.
Summer Corsets worth 39c, at 25c. Ladies' Summer Corsets worth 50c, at 44c.

Groceries.

Arbuckle's, Levering's and Lyon's Coffee at 10c. lb.
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, 10c. for 2 lb. package.
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, with tomato sauce, 2 cans 25c.
Armour's Sliced Ham, 25c. the can.
Pure Corn Starch, 4c. a package.
Best Steak Salmon, in low cans, 2 for 25c.
Jelly glasses, 25c. per doz. Tumblers, 25c. per doz.
Porch Rockers worth $1.50, at $1.19.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of
THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
—AND CONTAINING—
130 ACRES,
adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Mifflin, Pursel and others, whereon are erected a large
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
June 23-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Miss Gertie DeWitt spent last week in Benton.

Mrs W. H Yetter and family are tenting at Mountain Grove.

C. Cappalo, traveling collector for Collier & Co., Phila. was in town over Sunday.

W. H. Smith, of the Benton "Argus," was noticed on our streets on Monday.

Rev. B. C. Conner is spending his vacation at Ocean Grove. Mrs. Conner is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. William Everett of Philadelphia, are visiting their Bloomsburg relatives.

Miss Mae Dawson has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends at Wilkesbarre.

Rev. A. J. McCann attended the funeral of Bishop McGovern, at Harrisburg, last Friday.

Miss Katharine Hartman went to Berwick on Saturday to spend a week with her friend Miss Dodson.

H. J. Clark and H. B. Clark started on Monday morning for an extended trip through the western states.

Mrs. Whitmer of Sunbury, and daughter, Miss Martha, of Scranton, are visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Annie Fox arrived home last week from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Gilbert at Philadelphia.

Charles P. Elwell arrived home from Boston Tuesday evening. He will remain till the first of September.

J. C. Allen, manager of the circulation department of the Philadelphia "Inquirer" was in town in the interest of his paper on Monday.

Joe Townsnnd, Stephen Reice, William Webb, Tom Vanderslice and Charles Evans, returned home from a two-weeks' outing on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stookey and daughter, of Shickshinny, were the guests of M. C. Dawson and wife on Katharine Street the past week.

J. E. Roys and family left on Saturday for a three weeks' trip. They will visit Mrs. Roys' parents in Tunkhannock, Pa. and Mr. Roys' parents in Lyons, N. Y.

Mrs. G. W. Enterline, Mrs. C H. Reice, Mrs. John Reice, Mrs. B. Stohner, Mrs. Tierney, and Anthony Menzebach, attended the Concordta picnic, at Harvey's Lake, on Tuesday.

Mr. B. Silverstein and daughter Miss Elsie, of Duluth, Minn., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gidding on Fifth street. Mr. Silverstein is the father of Mrs. Gidding, and is a prominent business man of Duluth.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P. O Pharmacist

Telephone No 1074

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The Mountain Grove campmeeting opened on Tuesday.

J. S. Bachman has purchased the wholesale liquor business from C. B. Robbins, and will conduct it in the future.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle to-day and begin to take it.

$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from $200 upwards. For particulars inquire of

A. N. YOST.

Mrs. Margaret Garman, mother of State Chairman J. M. Garman, died at her home in Harrisburg on Friday last.

A hack load from this town went to Berwick on Friday evening to hear Hon. Charles L. Hawley address the voters of that town.

A very large crowd attended the A. M. E. Campmeeting at Rupert on Sunday. The meeting will be in progress till August 7th.

A. O. Stonge is having his Grovania hotel fitted up with an electric enunciator, call bells etc. The work is in charge of Rupert Leader of this town.

The merchants of town have adopted the early closing system, and during this month every evening except Monday and Saturday, the stores will be closed at seven o'clock.

The catalogue of the Bloomsburg Normal School for 1898 9 has been printed at this office. A few years ago 2000 was sufficient to supply the demand, but the growth of the school now requires an edition of 5000.

The following letters are advertised August 2nd., 1898. Mr. Edward Lyons, Mr. Harry M. Persing, Mr. Geo. Strauser, Miss Ethel Utt. Postal T. A. Cadwallader. Will be sent to the dead letter office August 16, 1898.

O. W. Ent, and B. W. Hagenbuch of town and W. W. Nye of Harrisburg, are camping out for a few days above Light Street. They report the fishing good, and are having a delightful time.

The Lehigh Valley is now issuing mileage books, containing 500 miles, which can be used by firms and their traveling men, and are also good for all members of the purchaser's family.

Hon. Charles L. Hawley, the Prohibition candidate for President Judge in this district, has accepted an invitation to be present, and will make an address at the Farmers picnic to be held at Grassmere Park on Thursday August 11th.

James Magee 1st has moved to Philadelphia. He was connected with the Carpet Works and has resided in town a number of years. He was a good business man, and Bloomsburg has lost a very desirable resident by reason of his moving away.

Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder, of Milton, assistant surgeon of the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been detached from that regiment and ordered to Porto Rico. He is a son of Mrs. Dr. I. W. Willits, of this town.

Another storm of more than ordinary severity passed over this section on Saturday night. Many of the farmers outside of town suffered considerable damage by reason of having the beans and celery all washed out. The wind blew at a terrible velocity.

The tannery, at Jamison City, lighted its fires last week, Monday morning, and resumed operations. The new saw mill is completed and ready to start. The prospects for plenty of work, and a big improvement at that place, the balance of the year, is very bright, indeed.

It is said that the new revenue law calls for the payment of ten dollars for the holding of any out door amusement where an admittance fee is charged. The Bloomsburg wheelmen in order to ascertain what class of entertainments this covers have written for some definite information on the subject.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Aug. 2, 1898.

This is to certify that I have nothing to do with the camp meeting that is reported to be held at Berwick. The Rupert camp meeting is the only meeting I have any thing to do with. I have not authorized my name to be used on the bills. W. H. BROWN, P. E.

Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldensuppe, paid the penalty of his crime on the electric chair at Sing Sing on Monday. Before being led to the death, he said he was perfectly reconciled and that he had made his peace with God. The condemned man received the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic church.

After an illness of several months, we learn that W. L. Manning, of Brighton, N. Y., is again able to visit his office and attend to business. His many friends and relatives in this county will be glad to hear of his recovery.

Under a recent decision affecting the new tax law all justices of the peace and notaries public are required to put a ten cent revenue stamp on all acknowledgements taken before them. The decision puts acknowledgements in the certificate class and taxes accordingly.

Mrs. Henry Giger, mother of Samuel Giger of this town, died at her home in Montour township, Thursday afternoon last. She was aged about eighty-two years. Rev. M. E. McLinn conducted the funeral services on Saturday, and the remains were interred at Grovania.

The Mauser Reunion of 1898 will be held in the Ridgeville Grove, two miles east of Danville, on the 17th of August. If it rains on this day it will be held on the 18th. This is to be a sociable, and all the Mausers and their relatives are respectfully invited and urged to be present.

ALEM MAUSER, Pres.
F. W. HAGENBUCH, Sec.

Century riding is a cruel recreation as indulged in on Sundays by many clerks, book-keepers, and others, who stand at counters or desks six days in a week, with scarcely any outdoor exercise. They are in no sort of a condition to ride one hundred miles at a stretch, and the frequent results of this sort of overdoing are insomnia, staleness, and general unfitness for work, physical or mental.

County Chairman H. A. McKillip has issued a call for the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House, Monday, August 15th at two o'clock. The work of the convention will be to nominate two persons for State Representatives, one person for County surveyor, and to transact such other business as may come before it. The delegate election will be held on Saturday August 13.

Important Notice.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Aug. 2, 1898.

In view of the fact that adhesive stamps have been received by T. F. Penman Collector of Internal Revenue at Scranton, Pa., in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of all tax payers who may need them, there will be no reason in the future why business men who sell proprietary articles shall not comply with the law on account of failure to secure the proper stamps. Notice is hereby given that the law requiring stamps to be affixed to articles enumerated in the war Revenue Act of June 13, 1898, will be strictly enforced. All parties who have failed to pay the tax on account of their failure to procure stamps, should at once submit a written statement of all articles sold by them with the retail price of each, so that the tax may be determined and an assessment made for the same.

ROBT. BUCKINGHAM,
Deputy Collector.

Missionary Work in China.

On next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal church, Dr. James B. Neal, a medical missionary recently returned from China, will deliver an address on "Missionary Work in China." The public is cordially invited to hear him. Owing to the absence of the pastor from town there will be no preaching service at night.

Does Baby Thrive?

If your baby is delicate and sickly and its food does not nourish it, put fifteen or twenty drops of Scott's Emulsion in its bottle three or four times a day and you will see a marked change.

We have had abundant proof that they will thrive on this emulsion when other food fails to nourish them.

It is the same with larger children that are delicate. Scott's Emulsion seems to be the element lacking in their food. Do not fail to try it if your children do not thrive. It is as useful for them in summer as in winter.

Ask your doctor if this is not true.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

SCARLET FOR JUDGE.

The Republicans of Montour county held their county convention last Saturday, and among other things, nominated James Scarlet Esq., for Judge. Upon being notified Mr. Scarlet appeared before the convention and made the following remarks:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me by the people through you. To merit the esteem and approbation of one's fellow-citizens is one of life's greatest pleasures, and an assurance that one has not lived wholly in vain. To be chosen as a candidate for the position of Judge, to sit in these halls and administer Justice, bespeaks a confidence in me which having won I will never betray. I began the practice of the law in these courts twenty years ago, under one of the most illustrious, dignified and just judges that ever graced the bench. I learned to practice law with such men as Comly and Baldy, two of the brightest ornaments of the bar of Pennsylvania; and no act of mine as your candidate shall dim the lustre of this bar, or discredit the action you have taken. I accept the nomination, not from any selfish ambition, though it is an ambition which any lawyer may worthily entertain, but from a sense of duty which I owe to the party and the people, and to myself as a member of this bar, in an effort to redeem the judiciary of this district from the control of designing politicians. So long as the constitution and laws are honestly and fearlessly administered in all of our courts, the country is safe and the rights of the people are secure. When the judiciary is corrupt, when justice is administered through fear or favor, then, indeed, is the beginning of the end. Now, more than ever, comes the demand for integrity in high places. The country is entering upon an era of expansion, is surging forward to fulfill its destiny, and to perpetuate it without impairment of its high design, the rights of the citizen and the stranger within our gates must be preserved. I am convinced from the moral fibre displayed by our heroes in the present war, that at its close the people will the more deeply feel the necessity of stamping out the spirit of corruption which seeks to pervade the avenue of judicial administration and sap the integrity of the nation. By the power which you have this day placed within my hands, the trust you have reposed in me as your candidate, so far as in my power lies I will see to it that the walls which have echoed to the voice of an Elwell, a Comly and a Baldy shall not become the sport of unholy hands and impure impulse. With this mission before me, I have accepted your nomination, and with unfaltering purpose will protect the trust you have this day confided to my hands."

STATE NEWS.

—Work has been resumed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, at Altoona, after a suspension of two weeks.

—With a view to securing a share of the $60,000,000 Spang estate, J. L. Kalbach, a Reading confectioner, will make a trip to Germany.

—George Campbell had his head cut off by a Jersey Central train at Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday.

—The South mill of the Lackawanna Steel Company, at Scranton, resumes work next week, employing 1200.

—Five men, including Ex-Legislator D. J. Reese, were burned by an explosion of mine gas at the Parrish Colliery, Plymouth.

—A herd of valuable cattle belonging to C. H. Musser, strayed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Mountville, and three were killed.

—The steel beams and girders of the new State Capitol are now in place, and work on the first floor will be well advanced this week.

—Mrs. Benjamin Nuss and Mrs. John Faust were badly injured by a locomotive that killed the horse that they were driving near Tamaqua.

—The new brick and tile works at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, will to-day engage 200 men making snow-white bricks.

—The War Department has under consideration the Cumbler farm, east of Steelton, as a site for a camp for some of the soldiers at Camp Alger.

How Hobson Feels.

When President McKinley had received all the news Lieut. Hobson brought from the Santiago vicinity he patted the young hero familiarly on the shoulder and said: "How do you feel anyway, young man?" Hobson simply replied, "O, merry, Mac."

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

CLARK'S

REDUCTION SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS. Time is up for us holding them. In order to close them out quickly we have greatly reduced the prices. Below we mention a few items. Come and see the goods. A visit at the store will pay you.

Wash Dress Goods.

17c Organdies now 12½c yd
25c Organdies now 19c yd
12½c Lawns now 9c yd
8c Lawns now 5c yd
10c Galetea Suitings now 7½c yard.
15c Plaid Lawns now 10c yd
12½c Bayadere Lawns now 8c yard.
42c Silk Striped Zephyr now 32c yard.
30c woven Madras now 25c yd
8c yard wide Percales now 5½c yard.

Parasols.

We have greatly reduced the prices of these goods. See window.

Challie.

One lot silk striped Challie, floral patterns, now 20c yd.

Special Petticoats.

Wash petticoats, 50c.
Linen petticoats with deep ruffle at 89c.
Seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle at 75c.

Wool Dress Goods.

We mention three lots only:
45 in. Check Mohairs now 45c.
40 in. Black Mohairs now 55c.
38 in. all wool Vigoroux now 40c.

Art Denims

In new patterns for curtains and furniture coverings.

Shirt Waists.

We have greatly lowered the prices on these goods.

Special Crash

For Suits and Dress Skirts, extra good, price 15c yd.

Remnants

Of Wool Dress Goods, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses at little prices.

Counterpane Special,

Large size, good patterns and weight, hemmed ready for use, at 97c.

Terms, CASH. H. J. CLARK & SON

HARTMAN'S SECOND

JULY SALE.

During the balance of this month, commencing with Monday, July 18th, we will sell the following goods at the prices mentioned.

We ask you to compare these with others.

69c. Shirt Waists, were $1.00, $1.25 and $1.39.
50c. Shirt Waists, were 75c. and 59c.
39c. Shirt Waists, were 50c.

6½c. yd. Lawns, were 10c. yd.
9c. yd Lawns, were 12½c. yd.
12½c. Lawns, were 15 and 18c.
19c. Lawns, were 25 and 35c.

79c Parasols, were $1.00.
$1.25 " " 1.95.
$1.95 " " 2.50 and 2.95.

25c Sash Ribbon, were 35c and 39c yard. All colors at present.

59c Ladies' Muslin Drawers, were 75c to $1.25
9c Ladies' Corset Covers, were 12c. Only two to a buyer.

25c Summer Corset, worth 45c, compare with others near that price.
3c Crochet Cotton, sells most places at 5c.
5c for 3 spools 200 yd. King's thread.

10 yds. good Muslin, 35c.
10 yds. good Calico, 38c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

46 East Main Street. CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE. BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. BLOOMSBURG.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that an examination will be held for the Postal service in this city on some date between October 1 and 15, 1898. All persons who desire to be examined should apply to the secretary of the board of examiners at Bloomsburg, Pa., for application blanks, and full information relative to the scope of the examination.

Applications on Form 101 must be filed in complete form with the Secretary of the board prior to the hour of closing business on September 1; otherwise, the applicants cannot be examined.

Soon after filing applications applicants will be notified as to the exact date of the examinations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Boarders Wanted.

Good accommodations can be furnished two or three adults in a pleasant home up the creek. Terms $6 a week. Inquire at this office. 4t.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to

tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Another attempt has been made to introduce here the small open carriages which are so popular in continental cities, notably Paris, but have never succeeded in gaining any popularity in New York. The new open cabs are like those in Paris, and in most particulars resemble the Paris fiacre, differing from this vehicle chiefly in the matter of color. They have been introduced here not by the private companies, but by one of the railroad cab companies, and will not therefore be available for one of the uses to which they would ordinarily be most frequently put. They are especially adapted to park driving, and for that purpose would be found more suitable than the hansoms, which are just now the most popular vehicles for that purpose. It remains to be seen if these littlte equipages, which have never been popular here in the past, can be made profitable, or whether New York is in this respect more like London than Paris and prefers the hansom to the fiacre. The automobiles seem to be making little or no progress here, and the number of them seen on the street to-day appears no larger than it was when the first of them rolled up and down the avenue. In London they are said to have grown popular enough to arouse the eamity of the cabbies, who are so opposed to them as to threaten all kinds of damage. But in spite of that the automobiles are said to prosper still. They are not easy to upset and their compact form makes it easy for them to hold their own in occasional engagements with hansom drivers. The most decided effect they have had is said to be the proposed introduction in London of 12-cent fares.

The New Century,

Among the new features in journalism is the theosophist organ called the New Century. As the Theosophist Society claims to be a universal brotherhood it is of course opposed to the present war, and with very good reason too, for the war is killing all such pettty publications. Now is the time indeed when the big fish eat up the little ones. Some of the Theosophists may remember that this idea of universal brotherhood was the pet fad of the unfortunate Cloots during the old French revolution. He called himself the "orator of mankind," and to teach the "brotherhood" he marched a procession through the streets of Paris dressed to represent all nations, and it was received by the convention with great approval. Cloot's motto was "pour genre humain," and he uttered this when he voted for the death of the king, but very strangely he also became one of the victims of that day of national madness and was guillotined on the same spot with the king. If the Theosophists read the Bible they will find the brotherhood doctrine so clearly established that there is hardly any need of a new organ.

Resorts Within City Limits.

Municipal consolidation and electric railroad development have brought within the limits of the city of New York and within easy reach of all of its inhabitants, at the lowest rates of fare, a series of summer resorts such as no other city in the world contains. New York is unique in this that it has within its own boundaries the advantages of both city and country, of land and water, of farm and seaside. The whole territory has now been knit together by systems of electric and cable railroads that will, indeed, soon transform the acres of potatoes and onions into town lots and pretty villas, and which are giving a new development to the water resorts. The trolley now runs to Far Rockaway, which, by the way, is within city limits. Rockaway Beach, Coney Island, Bergen Beach, Canarsie, North Beach, Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, South Beach, all of these are now parts of New York. All of them, with the exception of South Beach, which is on Staten Island, can now be reached from the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge, most of them without change of cars and for a single five-cent fare.

Pulitzer's Paper Mill.

Pulitzer is using such an immense quantity of paper that he has projected a mill at Beaver Falls, Penn. He also is interested in a paper mill in Maine, but evidently intends to have a double source of supply. Since his return from Europe he has united with the Herald in the effort to obtain war news, and in this manner he is trying to hold first rank. It is said that the Evening World is not succeeding as well as formerly, which is not surprising considering the present intense rivalry. This has led Pulitzer to engage Pillsbury, late of the Boston Globe, who brings some practical ideas from his former field. In fact, Pulitzer is looking for help from every quarter.

CYRUS THORP.

A FAVORED SON OF MARS.

Colonel Sonofabiggun (in Cuba)—Bah Jove, I weally showed gweat pwesence of mind in bwinging my umbwella with me. I'll telegraph home the first opportunity I get and have father send me my mackintosh and bath wobe.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

In Order to Convince a Jury a Lawyer Drank Poison.

Kansas has her "lady" soldiers, but Nebraska has a man who surely is equipped for conquest in any clime, if courage is any sign. He is now a brigadier general and his name is Colby, or Kolby. In a cause celebre in Omaha he defended a husband against the charge of having poisoned his wife. The entire State became interested in the long trial. Autopsies were held and poison enough to kill ten people was extracted and placed in evidence. The case seemed certain to go against the defendant. Everybody said he was guilty and would go to the gallows; everybody except Colby.

In the summing up Colby had the glass containing the poison placed before him, and in a vigorous peroration said: "Why, Your Honor, and gentlemen of the jury, to say that this is poison is to make chemical analysis a fraud for all time. There is absolutely nothing in this powder that could harm a man, or woman or child. The question is whether my client poisoned his wife or not. He did not. To show you the uttter harmlessness of this 'deadly' potion I will eat it here in your presence." With that he tossed down his throat the entire contents of the glass. The court gasped, the prosecution was paralyzed, the jurors nearly fainted, while a great revulsion of feeling took possession of the audience that choked the room.

In the agitation of the moment Colby, pretending to be greatly unnerved by his effort, slipped out of the courtroom door, closed it behind him and then ran across the street to his office as hard as his legs could carry him. There he found physicians in waiting with a stomach pump and such antidotes as were needed to quiet the action of the poison, for deadly poison it was. They got to work on him and in a few minutes he wes well enough to drink a tin-cupful of red liquor and return to court. When the jury saw him sit down quietly at the bar it brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Such a man would make a good soldier.—New York Press.

PRINCIPALITY OF MONTENEGRO.

An Independent Little State and Determined to Remain So.

Though but imperfectly known in America, and for that matter in western Europe, the tiny principality of Montenegro is a land full of interest, and destined in the near future to play no small a part in the history of eastern Europe. Modern Montenegro, the smallest independent state in Europe, after Monaco, Andorra and San Marino, dates from 1851. The government of the principality is an absolute monarchy, hereditary in the princely family of Petrovitj Niegoche, by order of masculine primogeniture. Notwithstanding the oft repeated pretensions of the sublime porte, Montenegro has always refused every kind of suzerainty on the part of Turkey and has remained to this day an independent state. In the hands of this autocratic prince, Nichola I, are concentrated all the political, administrative, judiciary and military powers of the principality.

The Montenegrin army is wonderfully strong for so small a nation, and consists of 24,000 men, divided into two divisions of 12,000 men each. Each of these divisions includes two brigades. Every Montenegrin brigade is formed of five battalions, splendidly armed with Minie and Thomas Sedert rifles. The reigning prince is the commander-in-chief of the army; under him is a chief of the staff, with two generals of division and four brigadier generals. The army consists almost entirely of infantry, with a small contingent of artillery. To their great physical strength, marvelous agility and keen eyesight, the Montenegrin joins a remarkable knowledge of everything pertaining to the science of warfare. But what in particular characterizes the Montenegrin as a warrior and what makes him superior to any European soldier is his strong sense of individuality, his pride of independence, which enables him to perform the most wonderful acts of courage. Though small, the Montenegrin army, owing to the special characteristics of its soldiers, is a force that will play a leading part in the next conflagration in eastern Europe.—Providence Journal.

Found It True.

"Do you find, Mrs. Brideby, that the old saying is true, that what is enough for one will do for two?"

"In some respects, yes," said the charming little lady. "In the matter of chairs, chiefly."—Harper's Bazar.

PRETENDER TO SPAIN'S THRONE.

Don Carlos a Brave Man—Immensely Wealthy but Very Penurious.

Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, may at any moment become a prominent personage in the affairs of that country. He lives, as he has for years, in Loredan Palace, on the Grand Canal, Venice, where he and his wife, the Duchess of Madrid, keep up a semi-royal state. The two ladies-in-waiting upon the duchess live within the palace, while the gentlemen in Don Carlos' suite club together and live in a mess, just as officers in the army do. The well-known penuriousness of Don Carlos is such that any one attached to his suite must live on as little as possible.

Before the death of his first wife, with whom he had not lived for many years, Don Carlos led a life well calculated to give the gossips plenty of material for their scandals. He seemed to enjoy making his escapades public, and even the Venetians, who are by no means prudish, were shocked.

Don Carlos' first wife, and the mother of his children, was Princess Marguerite, daughter of a murdered king. She was called queen "by birth and by the goodness of heart." She war a fair woman with soft blue eyes and most gracious manners.

DON CARLOS.

Since his marriage to the Princess Bertha de Rohan, a rather pretty and stylish young woman, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Brittany, he has apparently led a most exemplary domestic life. He is often seen bathing on the Ledo, and going up and down the canal in a penny boat in a most democratic manner. In their gondola he and the duchess seem almost loverlike, both sitting under the shade of the duchess' parasol.

Notwithstanding this apparent democratic simplicity, they exact from their friends and acquaintances courtly homage when they "receive." The duchess' royal hand is extended to be kissed, and her manner could not be more ceremonious if she were reigning Queen of Spain. Perhaps she is practicing that she may be able to receive in good form when she does come to the throne—if she ever does.

It is said that the duchess is jealous of her position and will have no one forget it. Some of the Venetians whose pleasure it is to call upon her object to being reminded of their remissness when, for some reason, they have not gone as often as her court etiquette demands. When Sir Henry Laird settled in Venice he and Lady Laird left cards for Don Carlos and the duchess at Loredan Palace. What was their surprise to have their cards returned to them with a message to the effect that people calling upon royalty wrote their names in the visitors' book, and did not leave cards as they would when calling upon ordinary people.

Don Jaime of Bourbon, the only son and heir of Don Carlos, was educated at the Vienna Miltary Acedemy and is at present serving as a captain in the Russian army, practicing against the day of revcolution in Spain, perhaps. He has an independent and adventurous spirit like his father, and is quite as gallant.

When Don Jaime heard of his sister's elopement with Count Folchi, a penniless artist, a cripple, and a married man, he obtained leave of absence from his regiment and went to the Spanish frontier, hoping to catch the couple on their way to France, and to kill the count; but he missed them and they still live to repent their hasty action. Don Carlos was naturally very much cut up over this escapade of Donna Elvira's. He addressed a communication to his followers announcing that his daughter was "dead" to him and asking them to pray for "her miserable soul." He would have nothing to do with her, notwithstanding Donna Elvira wrote to him from Barcelona imploring his pardon and making excuses for her conduct by saying that, since his second marriage, she had found life miserable with her stepmother, the duchess. Neither this letter nor the fact that the wife of Count Filippo Folchi had obtained a divorce, so that the count was now free to marry his daughter, had any effect upon Don Carlos; he had buried his daughter and would not have her resurrected.

Don Carlos is immensely wealthy, and with increasing fortune he has grown avaricious. It is said that his household expenses are conducted on an economic scale that would do credit to a miser.

With all his faults, he is as good a man, and in many respects a better one, than the majority of royal personages. He is a brave and courageous soldier, daring to rashness. He is a fine horseman, and can, when he pleases, effectively assume that air of divinity which is supposed to be about a king.—Washington Star.

The Elder Matron—"You shouldn't mind the baby crying a little. It strengthens his lungs."

The Younger Matron—"Oh, no doubt, but it weakens his father's religion."

JACKSON'S FIRST DUEL.

It Grew Out of a Practical Joke and He Ever Regretted It.

None of Gen. Jackson's biographers give the details of his first duel, and he himself never cared to speak of the matter in later years; but some years ago a granddaughter of Col. Waitstill Avery told the writer the full story.

Waitstill Avery was a Massachusetts man who went to North Carolina, carrying with him a letter of recommendation from no less a personage than Jonathan Edwards. He soon acquired reputation and influence, and in time became Attorney-General of the State. It was his custom to take students of law into his family, who became tutors' of his children.

In 1784, when Andrew Jackson was but 17 years old, and ambitious to become a lawyer, he applied for this situation. The tradition is that he was refused because a daughter of Avery's took a dislike to his uncouth appearance.

Young Jackson next applied to Spruce McCay, a lawyer in Salisbury, N. C., in whose office he was fitted for the bar, and he shortly made his appearance in the courts. When Jackson was 21 years of age he and Avery met in the trial of a case at Jonesboro, Tenn.

It was Jackson's habit to carry in his saddle-bags a copy of "Bacon's Abridgement," and to make frequent appeals to it in his cases. This precious book was always carefully done up in coarse brown paper, such as grocers used before the neat paper bags of the present day were invented. The unwrapping of this much-prized volume before a court was a very solemn function as performed by Jackson.

Now Avery had by this time dropped whatever of Puritan sedateness had commended him to Jonathan Edwards, and was uncommonly fond of a joke. He procured a piece of bacon just the size of the book, and while Jackson was addressing the court he slipped out the volume from its wrapping and substituted the bacon.

At length Jackson had occasion to appeal to Lord Bacon. It was an important case, and he would not trust to his memory. He would confound his opponent by reading from the book itself. While still talking, he raised the bearskin flap of his saddle-bags, drew out the brown paper package, carefully untied the string, unfolded the paper with the decorous gravity of a priest handling the holy things of the altar, and then, without looking at what he held in his hand, exclaimed triumphantly, "We will now see what Bacon says!"

The court, bar, jury and spectators were convulsed with laughter before Jackson saw the trick that had been played upon him. Of course, he was furious. He snatched a pen, and on the blank leaf of a law-book wrote a peremptory challenge, which he delivered then and there. He asked for no apology—nothing but blood would do. He commanded Avery to select a friend and arrange for the meeting at once.

Avery made no answer to this peremptory demand, thinking his peppery antagonist would laugh rather than fight, as he grew cooler. But he did not know the young man. Jackson grew hotter instead of cooler. Next morning he sent this note, which was full of bad spelling. My North Carolina friend had seen the original, and in copying it had corrected the orthography, but these are the exact words:

"August 12, 1788.—Sir: When a man's feelings and character are injured, he ought to seek a speedy redress. You received a few lines from me yesterday, and undoubtedly you understand me. My character you have injured; and, further, you have insulted me in the presence of the court and a large audience. I therefore call upon you as a gentleman to give me satisfaction for the same. And I further call upon you to give me an answer immediately without equivocation, and I hope you can do without dinner until our business is done; for it is consistent with the character of a gentleman when he injures another to make a speedy reparation. Therefore, I hope you will not fail in meeting me this day. From your obt. st., ANDREW JACKSON.

"P. S.: This evening after court adjourns."

Avery concluded to accept this challenge; and so, in the dusk of the summer evening, the duel came off in a hollow north of Jonesboro, in the presence of the same crowd that had laughed at Jackson's predicament. When the word was given Jackson fired quickly, and his ball flicked Avery's ear, scratching it slightly.

Now was Avery's chance to change the later history of his country, but his Puritan blood asserted itself. He fired in the air, then advanced and offered Jackson his hand, which was accepted.—Youth's Companion.

Proud of His Good Memory.

When white people first went to live in Hawaii, their native servants, it is said, persisted in calling them by their Christian names. An English woman of strong will determined on her arrival in Honoluiu that the servants should never call her Mary, and instructed them carefully in the presence of her husband. One day when she had visitors her cook put his head in at the drawing room door and politely inquired, "What vegetables for dinner to-day, my love?" He had heard her called that, and seemed proud of remembering not to say Mary.—Boston Transcript.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty proud ob dah ancestors. But ef de ol' folks wus alivel has my doubts 'bout whethuh de feeling would be reciprossified."—Washington Star.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

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"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal.

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Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,
or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

This settles it! Hereafter I will have all my clothes MADE TO ORDER BY

That's the right idea, Harry. To win success a man cannot be too careful of his appearance.

EDWARD E. STRAUSS & CO.
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THAT'S JUST IT!
You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

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PRICE. $12.00 is the starting point of those

Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats

with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

L. GROSS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A New Fad.

The ring made of a horse shoe nail is the latest fad of the girl who is not superstitious, but "never can pass a horse shoe." To be a reliable source of help in time of trouble, the nail must be taken from a horse shoe found by the girl herself, and which has been accidentally lost. The nail is taken to a jeweler, who bends the unwieldy metal to fit the middle finger of the left hand, cutting off the superfluous length and leaving the head as a setting for a stone, or merely as a finish. The horse shoe ring is even used as an engagement gift and is the sort of a present a girl likes to make her fiance, because the value is in the expression of sentiment. Two horse shoe nails, one found by a girl and the other by her fiance, are welded together, bent to fit the wrist and given as an engagement bracelet. In this case a solitaire is set in the head of each nail. It is an awkward, uncomfortable ornament, but a fad, nevertheless.

Rapid Improvement.

"My wife was a victim of boils and had several of them at one time. She began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to improve. After taking a few bottles she was entirely cured. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism with good effect." C. W. DAWSON, Nimble, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

Beef War at Hazleton.

Up in Hazleton where the beef war is about over, a beef war has been started and there is a general kick. But the increase in the price of meat continues and the butchers are becoming thoroughly disgusted. The best sirlion steak on Saturday brought from 20 to 22 cents and Porter house in some instances 25 cents, while good round steak brought from 16 to 18 cents

To Clean Windows.

Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the windows: when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be dry-streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cloth. Do not use linen, as it makes the glass linty when dry. Polish with tissue paper or old newspapers. This can be done in half the time taken where soap is used, and the result will be brighter windows.

Our Flag the Oldest.

As to the age of the United States flag, the following from an address delivered a short time ago by Colonel Samuel Harden Church, an authority on all subjects bearing on historical research, may be of interest to our readers: "Our standard is twenty-three years older than the present flags of Great Britain, seventeen years older than the French tri-color, nearly a hundred years older than the present flags of Germany or Italy, and eight years older than the flag of Spain."

For Longer Rural School Term.

The resolution of the Pennsylvania School Teachers' Association, calling upon the legislature to increase the school terms in rural districts from six to nine months, is a move toward ending an injustice that has long existed. The public school should provide means of education for all alike, yet the children who reside in towns have long had a decided advantage over the children of farmers, not alone from the superior instructors, but by reason of from three to four months more schooling each year.

DEATH OF BISMARCK.

THE FOUNDER OF MODERN GERMANY IS NO MORE.

The End Came Suddenly at 10:34 Saturday Evening. Though He Had Been Ill for Several Days Yet His Physician Did Not Think His Condition Alarming.

Berlin, July 31.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock last evening.

Details of the death of the prince are obtained with difficulty because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle, and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity given to what they consider private details.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrischruhe saying that Dr. Sshweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at half past ten o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before his death, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

The death of the former chancellor comes as a surprist to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what was left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the prince's condition, and detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schwininger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety years.

PRINCE BISMARCK

It appears that the former chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world, when the Berlin correspondent of the London Times announced that his condition was most critical.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born at Schonhausen on April 15, 1815. He was the fourth in a family of six children, three of whom died early. His father was a merry, handsome country gentleman, full of wit, fond of the chase, genial in manner. His mother was a refined and cultivated woman, proud, beautiful and ambitious; a queen in society, a great chess player. She was the brain of the household; the father was its heart. She strove to arouse ambition in her son and predicted his success in diplomacy. The father took most pride in his son's horsemanship.

Otto von Bismarck passed his school years in Berlin, and in 1832 entered the University of Gottingen, where he led a wild, reckless life. During the first three terms of his university life he fought twenty-one duels and received only one wound. Retiring to the University of Berlin, he attended only two lectures, but succeeded in passing his examination with credit. Among hise acquaintances in the university was J. Lothrop Motley, the historian.

After leaving the university Bismarck practised law and found employment in government offices; but the restlessness which his university life had induced was a habit which he could not easily outgrow. He travelled in Belgium and France during the summer and autumn, and in the winter society and the court festivities enticed him away from the cares of official life. One night he accompanied a young lawyer to a court ball and was introduced to Prince William. Looking at the stately forms of the two young lawyers, the prince said with a smile: "Well, justice seeks her young advocates according to the standards of the Guards." This was he first meeting between the Emperor William of the future and his chancellor.

In 1837 the young barrister removed to Potsdam, where he served his year in the army. In 1839 he entered upon the management of the family estates at Kniephof, which his father had relinquished to him and his brother. Under his administration his farms were made remunerative. He was a country squire of the old school—a bold rider, an enthusiastic sportsman, a terrible drinker. Suddenly, when all the world was predicting the moral and pecuniary ruin of "Mad Bismarck," he gave up his wild courses and began to read history and to study theology and philosophy, especially the works of Spinoza.

After his father's death, in 1845, he established himself at Schonhausen, and married Fraulein Johanna von Putkammer. His home life was a joyful experience. Even on the business days, during the most wearisome journeys, amid the most engrossing cares of state, he found time to write to his wife a few words of tenderness and affection. "Mad Bismarck" became a model husband. "I can't think how I endured it formerly," he wrote to his wife. "If I had to live now, as then, without God, without you, without children, I don't know why I should not throw off this life like a dirty shirt; and yet most of my acquaintances are so and live their life."

The country squire was summoned in his thirty-third year from the peaceful seclusion of Schonhausen to serve his sovereign and Germany. He entered the chamber of deputies with a country nobleman's prejudices against democratic innovations. "More liberty within; more power without." That was the cry of northern Germany in the feverish epoch in which Bismarck came to the front.

In May, 1851, Bismarck was sent to the Diet of Frankfort as first secretary of legation, and three months later he was promoted to the rank of ambassador. He occupied this post for eight years, and during this period his political views underwent a radical change.

In May, 1862, Bismarck was appointed minister to Paris, and soon after presenting his credentials he went to London and had a long conference with Lord Palmerston in reference to his anti-Austrian policy.

On October 8, 1862, Bismarck was summoned by King William to Berlin to take the post of premier and minister of foreign affairs. It was not the same Bismarck who had led the Conservatives and been a thorn in the side of the Liberals in 1848. He was a king's man still, a born feudalist, who believed in kingship and hated social anarchy. But at Frankfort and St. Petersburg he had studied diplomacy under great masters, and his political horizon had widened. A hearty advocate of the king's plan for the reorganization of the army, he realized the need of a firmer consolidation of the defensive powers of Germany.

For 28 years he held the office of chancellor and was master of the German empire. Space forbids us to record the many important transactions of those eventful and stirring times, but in war and peace Bismarck's will was supreme.

His most brilliant achievement after the peace of Frankfort was the alliance with Austria. During the war with France the hostile intentions of menaces of Russia. After Sedan friendly relations were renewed, and when Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust a hearty alliance was formed between Berlin and Vienna. Subsequently, by affecting a reconciliation between Austria and Russia, Bismarck laid the foundations of the triple alliance. After the defeat of the Russians at Plevna he brought the German and Austrian emperors together at Ischl, to strengthen the bonds of alliance, and when peace was made under the walls of Constantinople, he converted the three-emperor alliance into a two-emperor contract, opening a career for Austria among the southern Slavs, giving her compensation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for the provinces lost in Italy, and creating a counterpoise to Russia in the Balkan peninsula. After 1870 Bismarck used his immense diplomatic influence on the side of European peace. He was the master spirit of the Great Britain in the Egyptian settlement. He uniformly made a benificent use of his enormous power in diplomacy. He resigned the chancellorship on March 17, 1890, and retired to private life with a consciousness of having received from the grandson scant recognition of the services rendered to the grandfather.

Bismarck's statesmanship is to be judged by its fruits, and these are to be garnered in years to come.

EXTRA SESSION NOT EXPECTED.

Senate to Meet to Ratify a Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 3.—There probably will be no extra session of Congress, though the Senate will have to be called together for prompt ratification of the treaty of peace if the present plans of the president prevail. It is stated at the White House that unless there should be some extraordinary development, the House will not meet until it convenes in regular session next December. This statement, made on the authority of the president himself, in an answer to personal inquiries, is the contradiction to reports current among public men that Congress will soon meet to draft legislation to meet the demands that will follow the close of the war, as well as to give formal assent on the part of the Senate to the treaty.

COAL MINERS RESTLESS.

Threatened Labor Troubles in the Pittsburg District.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—If the coal operators of the Pittsburg district do not conform with the terms of the Chicago agreement by August 10, 5,000 miners will be ordered to strike. This is the decision of the convention of United Miners of this district, now in session here. A series of strikes are to be inaugurated in the Young district, the third pool, and if it is at all possible the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company will be compelled to pay a penalty for mining coal at a rate lower than provided for in the agreement.

"We are not anarchists nor chronic

The United States Will Settle.

Washington, Aug. 3.—It is understood to be the present intention of the administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain on account of injury to personal property in Cuba. Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and may include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

Large Gold Transport.

New York, Aug. 3.—The announcement has been made that Messrs. Lazard Freres had $2,000,000 of gold engaged in London for importation to this country. Simultaneously came the report that the steamship Monna, which sailed from Sydney yesterday for San Francisco, carried $1,650,000 in gold for this country.

Navy Yard Recruits.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Boatswain Henry Hudson left Chicago last night over the Pennsylvania road for New York with 38 naval recruits. The men, who are first class seamen, firemen, machinists and shipwrights, are destined for the New York navy yard, where they will go aboard the receiving ship Vermont, there to await appointments to seagoing vessels.

New York's Quota Filled

New York, Aug. 3.—The president's second call for 4,300 troops from this state was filled yesterday by the arrival of three companies of recruits of 106 men each at Camp Black. All of the companies were recruited in Buffalo and came direct from that city.

A Pill for the Ill.

"They'll do you good," a physician said in giving some pills to his patient, a woman who had suffered for months from diseases which baffled skillful treatment. His words proved true. The woman rejoices.

The hurry and bustle of the housewife is extremely wearing upon the delicate organism of womanhood.

Her intense earnestness in whatever she undertakes, tempts her constantly to go beyond her strength.

Mrs. L. E. Browning, of Pueblo, Colo., was one who did this.

"Eight years ago," said she, "my husband died and I was left with three children to care for and educate.

"The burdens of life fell heavily upon me, but I determined to make the best of it.

"I succeeded in my undertakings for a livelihood, but in doing so overtaxed myself, and undermined my health.

"I was very ill about two years ago with blood poisoning, caused by an abscess that had not received proper treatment.

"The disease settled in my throat for a time, causing intense agony.

"Then inflammatory rheumatism set in. For four months and a half I was a prisoner in my room, most of the time confined to my bed.

"My hands were swollen so that I could not feed myself, and the swelling in my feet and ankles would have made walking impossible if I had been strong enough.

"One day, after considerable treatment, my physician brought me a box of pills.

'You need a tonic,' he said, 'and something that will act at once, and this is the best medicine for that purpose.'

"Pills!" I exclaimed in surprise as he opened the box and showed them.

'Yes,' he replied, 'these are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but you need not be alarmed, they are not physic, and my word for it, they'll do you good.'

"Before I had been taking them a week I noticed a great improvement in my condition. Soon my rheumatism was gone.

"I grew stronger each day and now am in the best of health.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the best tonic.

"A friend not long ago was telling me of her mother who is at a critical period in her life.

"She was subject to terrible fainting spells, and the entire family would work over her.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not only stopped the fainting spells, but given her so much strength that she is able to take up life's duties again."

To more highly endorse her words, Mrs. Browning made affidavit before George W. Gill, Notary Public.

All diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, and most all come from that, are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

They act directly upon the blood. Building it up with lacking constituents; it becomes rich and red, the various organs are nourished and stimulated to activity in performing their functions, and thus disease is eliminated from the system.

These pills are sold everywhere, the sale being enormous.

New War Songs and Music.

Two of the most popular pieces of music arranged for piano and organ have just been issued by the Popular Music Co., Indianapolis, Ind. "Bring Our Heroes Home," dedicated to the Heroes of the U. S. Battleship Maine is one of the finest national songs ever written. The music is stirring and the words ring with patriotism. "Dewey's Battle of Manila March Two-Step" is a fine instrumental piece and will live forever as a souvenir of the Spanish War. Either one of these pieces and Popular Music Roll containing 18 pages full sheet music sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address:

POPULAR MUSIC CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m.

Jurors for September Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Benton twp.—C. B. Meyers.
Berwick—Fred Chrisman.
Bloom—E. F. Dietterick, William Kramer, Edward Myers, J. H. Mercer, Charles Quick, Joseph Witts, Thos. E. Wildsmith.
Briarcreek—Charlie Martz.
Catawissa boro.—I. G. Ervin.
Catawissa twp.—W. H. Roberts.
Centralia boro.—James Reece.
Centre—John Scott.
Conyngham—John Frash, Wm. Riley.
Fishingcreek—Henry S. Hummel, O. S. McHenry, O. S. Pealer.
Millville boro.—Frank Stadler.
Orange—Harrison Brenner.
Pine—William Swartz.
Scott—J. E. White.
Sugarloaf—I A. Ruckle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Clingerman.
Benton twp.—Bruce Ash.
Berwick—Chas. Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo. S. Mooney.
Bloom—W. B. Allen, Frank Derr, Wm. Dentler, Edward Gerringer, Wm. Herbine, B. F. Hicks, Frank Knorr, Jas. Magee 1st, J. B. McHenry, Wm. Pugh J. M. Walter.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Catawissa boro.—Charles Brown, John R. Deemer, Harrp M. Hamlin.
Centralia boro.—John B. Laughlin, Mike Maddon, Robert White, Jr.
Cleveland—Ele Clever.
Conyngham—Charles Emmis, Lewis Fetzer, Emanuel Levan, Wm. Rhoads.
Fishingcreek—A. W. Buckalew, Amos Hartman.
Greenwood—George W. Derr.
Jackson—John Savage, J. H. Shultz.
Madison—Howard Greenly Thomas Kinlin, George Mausteller
Main—C. F. Hartzell.
Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter, John Kingston.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel English.
Roaringcreek—Isaac W. Cherrington.
Scott—N. W. Fowler, George P. Hess, John Jones, I. J. Musselman, H. C. Ruckle, John Wanich.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—John Clingerman.
Benton boro.—H. O. McHenry.
Benton twp.—R. M. Shultz.
Berwick—James W. Basom, MacCrea Evans, H. C. Laubach.
Bloom—A. H. Corell, George W. Hartzel, B. Fred Hartman, Jacob Stiner, E. J. Stetler, C. M. Terwilliger.
Briarcreek—Samuel Rinard, Alfred Stiner.
Catawissa boro.—Jas. A. Guy, Chas. Heist.
Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P. Farrel.
Greenwood—Lewis Robbins.
Hemlock—John Moore, Barton Purcel.
Jackson—Earl Derr Michael Hartman.
Locust—Daniel Knorr.
Madison—Latimer Whipple.
Main—Boyd Hartzell.
Mifflin—J. D. Houck.
Mt. Pleasant—Clinton Crawford.
Orange—Josiah Lowery.
Pine—J. F. Fenstemacher.
Scott—Jacob Hirleman, H. C. Millard, Charles Shaffer, Jerry Welliver.
Sugarloaf—Andrew Lewis, Ale Park.

NIAGARA FALLS.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15, and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-7-6t.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Singley, late of Main township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

SARAH A. SINGLEY,
Administratrix.

SNYDER, Atty.
6-9-*

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ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

To the People of Bloomsburg.

In accordance with an appeal sent out by the Red Cross Society, and published in this paper last week a request is hereby made to the people of Bloomsburg to assist it in its work in Cuba.

The following is a list of articles most needed:

Large and small contributions of money, Salt pork, corned beef in barrel, codfish, hard cured, mackerel in kits, smoked beef and hams, bacon, canned salmon, smoked sausage, indian or corn meal, flour, oatmeal, cracked oats, wheat in any form, barley, canned vegetables of all kinds, canned fruits of all kinds, dried fruits, such as apples, prunes, apricots, etc., and dried corn, barrels of onions, potatoes, beans, rice, salt and ship biscuit, beef extracts, bovinine, etc., soups, malted milk, condensed milk (Eagle brand, or other high grade), evaporated cream, wines, grape juice, lime juice, clam bouillon, raspberry vinegar, coffee, tea, cocoa, and general groceries, jellies, preserves and jams, disinfectants of every description, quinine pills and general drugs. Ointments, salves, phenol sodique, gauze of all kinds, absorbent cotton, surgical antiseptics, general hospital stores, soaps, bedclothing for hospitals, pajamas for soldiers, canvas and carpet slippers for use in hospital, mosquito netting, palm leaf fans, towels, absorbent and Turkish, soft handkerchiefs, bandana very desirable. Clothing, new, suitable for summer wear, made as plainly as possible, for children of 5 years and upwards, and women and men.

To facilitate this work a committee consisting of the undersigned together with the pastors will have charge of the same, and will receive and forward all contributions. Any of the above named articles may be left at the vacant store room of L. T. Sharpless on Main St., or with any member of the committee, not later than Tuesday August 9th. All packages are to be marked as to their contents.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Margaret Eyer, Methodist Church, Mrs. H. G. Supplee and Mrs. H. R. Kelly, Baptist Church, Mrs. W. H. Snyder, Reformed Church, Miss Musia Kahler, Evangelical Church, Mrs. I. K. Miller, Presbyterian Church, Mrs. D. W. Kitchen, Lutheran Church.

Women Who Enlisted.

The New York *Sun* recently contained a lengthy article about women who enlisted and fought through the civil war. What will give the article additional interest, says the Northumberland *Press*, is the fact that one of the heroic women, whose adventures in battle are described was a young lady of Danville whose remarkable exploit is well remembered by the older residents.

The methods of physical examination employed during the present war in the selection of volunteers preclude the possibility of a woman getting into the service. Physical examination during the Civil war did not amount to much more than the recruiting officer's eye measurement. If the applicant approximated five feet in height, and was not obviously blind, lame, halt or deaf and dumb, instant admission to the ranks was given. The wonder, therefore, does not seem so great that a considerable number of women actually soldiered as men during the Civil war.

Following is the *Sun's* account of the Danville woman:

A young woman named Mary Owens of Danville, Montour county, Pa., enlisted in order to be with her husband. The girl's father was violently opposed to her marriage. The couple were married secretly, and the young wife donned the United States uniform, enlisted under the name of John Evans in the same company with her husband, endured all the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the field, saw her husband fall dead by her side, and returned home wounded. Her sex was not discovered while she was in the service. She was in the service for eighteen months, took part in three battles and was wounded twice, both times in her arms. She dressed her wounds herself in order to reserve the secret of her sex. She was a Welsh girl, and pretty and clever.

Those persons who are inclined to doubt nearly everything found in the large metropolitan newspapers will be surprised to learn that the above story is strictly true. Mrs. Frederick Owens, who resides on Hemlock street, Danville, is an aunt of the female warrior, Mary Owens.

Mrs. Owens, who is a pretty widow, well up in years, was seen at her home on Monday. The good old lady was very much affected while the extract from the New York *Sun* was being read.

"Well, it is true," she said at its conclusion. Mary was a "wild girl," according to the information gathered from the aunt, and one was left in doubt whether love of adventure had not as much to do with Mary's going to war as a desire to be with her husband. It was her delight to masquerade among her friends in male costume, where she often passed unrecognized. This was long before she went to war.

After the war she married a second time and became the mother of four children. Her husband, however, ill-treated her and this together with the hardships she endured during her enlistment, seemed to have the effect of shortening her life. At the age of thirty-five she died, having removed with her husband to some town in Ohio, the name of which Mrs. Owens could not recall.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—The demand for Cuban flags is on the decline.

—It may be true that the world goes around, but you never see it all by standing in one place.

—There will be some kicking going on if the government spills any war "tax" on the bicycle path.

—William Jennings Bryan seems to enjoy soldier life. He became accustomed to roughing it during the last campaign.

—That people would rather stand in the shade than sit in the sun is evidenced by the lonely appearance of the seats around the Market Square fountain during the day.

—Why, in a republic, should an officer in the army receive any higher pay than that of the private soldier? There is a very decided difference at present, and it is an idea borrowed from the old monarchies.

The Madrid government don't exactly like Mac's peace terms, but acceptance will save a heap of trouble. Give them a little time to recover.

—Oregon is a great wheat producing state, and Oregon recently gave the goldbugs a vote of confidence, but that was before the price of wheat dropped 50 per cent. How do the Oregon wheat raisers like the situation now? Perhaps no better than the Oregon silver miners and the Southern cotton growers.

—If you should see a fellow man
with trouble's flag unfurled,
And looking like he didn't have a
friend in all the world,
You're sure to know that he is one,
although he does not say,
Who feels and knows that he is
but a
tool
of
big
boss
Quay.

—A young British soldier was conducting a party from the United States over the citadel at Quebec. One member of the party was a small maid of nine, and to her the young soldier devoted most of his attention. She was a saucy child, full of enthusiasm, and blessed with the earnest, aggressive patriotism of extreme youth.

"Here," said the soldier, as they stood before two worn, brass cannon, "are two guns we took from your people at the battle of Bunker Hill," and he smiled in triumph.

Nonplussed for a moment, the child was still; then she looked up. "Come home, with me," she said softly, "and I'll show you a whole country we took away from your people about the same time."

MORE TROOPS NEEDED

MANY NOW IN EASTERN CAMPS MAY HAVE A CHANCE TO GO.

Gen. Merriam Notified That Gen. Merritt Has Asked for a Large Increase in His Command—Fourth Manila Expedition Arrives Safely at Honolulu.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Although the war department officials will not admit that they have any information of reinforcing further General Merritt's forces at Cavite, there is reason to believe that some of the troops now in eastern camps who desire to see active service will soon find the opportunity unless the government shall change its present plans with respect to the Philippines.

It is believed to be necessary even if our claim is limited to the claims stated in the conditions submitted to Spain, namely, to the military occupation and government of the territory on the shores of the bay of Manila to furnish to General Merritt a larger force than he has now at his command.

It is realized that 20,000 soldiers can scarcely be expected to maintain United States possessions and protect the inhabitants over a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the bay of Manila is twenty-five miles deep from the entrance at Corridor island to the city of Manila at its head.

It will also be necessary to possess protection extending some distance back to the bay in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works. Of course a considerable force would not be necessary if the insurgents under Aguinaldo could be taught to realize their interests lie in the permitting of United States possession of the territory.

But the natives would not keep the rich loot to be had in Manila without an adequate force to protect the place. Then with the growing heat and dampness it is to be expected that illness will develop among the troops; not to the extent that it appeared at Santiago, but sufficient to require some of the men to be invalided home and their places to be taken by fresh troops from the United States. At present the large majority of General Merritt's force is composed of troops drawn from the Pacific coast or far western states.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.—In reply to a dispatch received from General Merritt, now at Cavite, General Merriam yesterday cabled that since the departure of the governor general of the Philippines five transports with 4,897 men had sailed from this port.

Scarcely had the message been sent before General Merriam received word from the war department that General Merritt had asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

Fourth Expedition at Honolulu.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2.—The steamer Doric, which arrived last evening, brought news of the arrival at Honolulu of the fourth Manila expedition. The Doric left Honolulu last Monday. The transports arrived there the day before with all on board well and on Monday the boys in blue were ashore and were given a royal reception and a grand feast.

The fourth expedition left here July 15 and reached Honolulu without mishap to either of the vessels. Great preparations are being made at the islands for a grand celebration on the arrival of the annexation commissioners and the raising of the Stars and Stripes.

The recruits of the First Colorado, Second Oregon and First Nebraska, by order of Brigadier General King, have been added to the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, making, with the recruits of the Tenth Pennsylvania, a force of 1,0000 men. This action was taken in order to mobilize the scattered Camp Merritt forces.

CHANGES AT THE NAVY YARD.

Large Contracts to Be Awarded Shortly by Secretary Long.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Contracts for nearly $760,000 worth of work at the New York navy yard will be awarded by Secretary Long during the next few weeks. The principal job is the repair of timber dock No. 2, which is in need of a new entrance and extensive alterations. The dock has been in use but a few years, and is already in bad condition. This work will not be undertaken until the new timber dock is completed. The contractor's time on that structure expires in about two weeks, and the experts believe there will be no delay in the delivery of the dock to the government.

The other contracts are for two new storage houses to cost $70,000; the extension of the railway system, $25,000, and for a crane, $100,000. It has not been decided whether a travelling crane or a floating crane will be built. The engineers favor the latter.

Again Tom Reed.

Portland, Me., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of the First district of Maine held their convention here yesterday. After preliminary business the name of Mr. Reed was presented to the convention by Hon. J. W. Symonds of Portland. The nomination was seconded by Hon. H. H. Burbank of Saco, and Mr. Reed's name was accepted by acclamation amid much enthusiasm.

Later, Mr. Reed appeared on the floor of the hall. He was greeted with deafening applause, which prevailed until he began to speak. Then some one shouted: "Take the platform!"

"No," said Mr. Reed. "Let me have my way once," and the convention broke into laughter.

A Sleeper Capsized.

Syracuse, Aug. 3.—As an engine of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad was shifting cars from the Syracuse train to through train No. 7, from Utica, at Richland yesterday morning, the through sleeper from Syracuse to Clayton, mounted the rail and tipped over on its side.

Two passengers were severely injured.

Our Troops at Coamo.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 2.—The American troops have reached Coamo, about sixteen miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. Thus far they have met with no resistance.

MANY ILL AT SANTIAGO.

A Slight Decrease in the Figures. Sixteen Deaths Reported.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The detailed condition of the health of the army at Santiago, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegrams from General Shafter:

Sanitary condition for July 29.—Total sick, 4,164; total cases of fever, 3,212; new cases of fever, 609; cases of fever returned to duty, 792; death list: Private P. D. Gearny, Company G, Sixteenth infantry, July 28, dysentery; on July 29, Principal Musician George Holderness, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private Max H. Pausler, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Brondt, Twenty-fourth United States infantry, yellow fever; Private Edward Benjamin, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private David McCafferty, Company E, Second United States infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Gustav Graem, Company L, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Sergeant William S. Young, Company E, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Private Rinaldo K. Sheed, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute dysentery; Private W. J. Dolan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever.

Sanitary condition for July 30.—Total sick, 3,892; total cases of fever, 2,692; new cases of fever, 543; cases fever returned to duty, 815; deaths on July 30: Captain Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private S. O. Johnson, Company F, Seventh United States infantry, asthenia, following yellow fever and diorrhoea; Major Patrick J. Grady, Ninth Massachusetts, functional disease of the heart; Private John F. Minnis, Company H, Second United States infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private John H. Clease, Company E, Second United States infantry, pernicious malarial fever; on July 29, Private Andrew Thorn, Company G, Ninth United States infantry, malarial fever and diarrhoea.

In another dispatch, dated Santiago to-day, General Shafter says that he has in the hospitals wounded and sick prisoners to-day, 2,181.

START FOR HONOLULU THURSDAY.

First Detachment of the 1st New York Will Leave on Two Transports.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—It is now thought that the first detachment of New York troops and the battalion of engineers will sail for Honolulu on Thursday. Orders were to be issued today for them to embark to-morrow on the transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, preparatory to their departure on the following day.

Major Chase examined the steamships yesterday and expressed his satisfaction with them. The steamship North Fork, however, was relegated to duty as a freight carrier. The Alliance of Looke, Johnson & Co., left Seattle for San Francisco to-day, and will be placed at the disposition of the government for the transportation of troops to Honolulu. Even with this there will be 300 men unprovided for.

The contract made by Major General Otis on behalf of the government with Locke, Johnson & Co., provides a demurrage of $350 a day for delay caused by the United States, while making no provisions for tardiness on the part of the shipping firm. The Tacoma, a sailing vessel, will leave on Thursday for Manila with horses, mules and general supplies. The military authorities here are completely in the dark as to the Athenian and Tartar, which have been reported as purchased by the war department for the transportation of troops to the Philippines.

The North American Commercial Company is negotiating to charter some of its Alaska steamships, particularly the Leelenaw, which is due to arrive at any moment. She is capable of accommodating 1,500 troops.

GOLD COMING OUR WAY.

Total Imports for the Current Week Foot Up a Grand Total of $1,650,000.

New York, Aug. 3.—The gold movement, which began last week with an order by the Bank of British North America for $50,000 in gold for import, has set in. Since then the same bank has engaged $125,000 for shipment Saturday. It was announced yesterday that Lazard Freres have $150,000 on the Britannic, $300,000 on the Augusta Victoria, $325,000 on the Eutruria, and engaged for shipment during this week, $1,175,000, making a total of $1,950,000 by this firm. The total by both firms to date is $2,125,000. At the Bank of British North America it was learned that the amount might be increased before Saturday.

Catholics Fear a Massacre

Washington, Aug. 3.—The war and navy departments have received cable dispatches through Cardinal Rampolla, the private secretary of the pope, expressing anxiety for the safety of the bishops and other clergy at Cavite.

The Vatican has received information to the effect that Aguinaldo and his forces have planned the massacre of the Catholics.

Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatches from Cardinal Rampolla the authorities sent cablegrams to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey to take every means to prevent Aguinaldo from harming the Catholics.

A Threatened Coal Strike.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—If the coal operators of the Pittsburg district do not conform to the terms of the Chicago agreement by August 10, five thousand miners will be ordered to strike. This is the decision of the convention of United Miners of this district now in session here, and a series of strikes is to be inaugurated in the Young district, the third pool.

The Attitude of Don Carlos.

London, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lucerne, says: "Count Melgar, the constant companion of Don Carlos, has telegraphed to a friend in Paris that Don Carlos orders his followers not to embarrass his country while she is in mourning."

More Immunes for Santiago.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 3.—Colonel P. H. Ray, commanding the Third regiment, United States volunteers (immunes), which has been organized here, has received orders to be prepared to move on a day's notice for Santiago.

The assessment of Columbia county for 1898 shows the whole number of taxables to be 12,420; cleared land, 182,415 acres; timber land, 64,934; value of all real estate, $11,416,862; value of real estate exempt, $951,985; value of real estate taxable at 4 mills for county tax, $10,464,877 number of horses, 7,295; value of same, $229,692; number of cattle, 5,377; value of same, $86,612; value of all salaries, occupations and offices, $971,019; value of all property taxable for county purposes at 4 mills, $11,752,191; amount of money at interest, stages, etc., $1,359,541.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

THE BROADWAY.

DAILY SPECIAL SALES.
Of Interest to Everyone.

Note the dates of the different sales and come on that day for the special sale prices.
WATCH OUR WINDOWS.

FRIDAY, JULY 29th. Special sale of Infant's and Children's Hat and Cap., and Ladies' Straw Tailor Hats for one day only.

Children's Lawn Caps, 5c. to $1.00 ea.
Children's Tam o Shanters, 10c. to 39c. ea.
Ladies' 25c. Straw Sailors, 19c. ea.
Ladies' 50c. Straw Sailors, 39c.

SATURDAY, JULY 30th. Special sale of Corsets for one day only.

Our 24c. Summer Corsets for 19c.
Our 48c. Summer Corset for 39c.
Our Lady Clare Corset at 42c. ea.
Our 79c. Corset at 65c. ea.
Corset Stays, Corset Lacers and Children's Corsets reduced for this sale.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st. Special sale of Framed Pictures for one day only.

$2.00 Framed Pictures at $1.50 ea.
$1.00 Framed Pictures at 75c. ea.
60c. Framed Pictures at 45c. ea.
One fourth off the price of any framed picture in stock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd. Special sale of Chenille Curtains for one day only.

Chenille Portieres, worth $2.50, for $1.98 pair.
Chenille Table Covers, 25c. to $1.25 each.
Derby Portieres, worth $2.98, at $2.25 pair.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd. Special sale of Muslins and Sheetings for one day only.

Yard wide extra unbleached Muslin at 10 yards for 35c.
Yard wide bleached Muslin, 10 yards for 39c.
46 inch bleached pillow case muslin at 8½c. per yd.
Wide sheetings at 12½c., 16c., 18c. yd

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th. Special sale of Embroideries for one day only.

Pretty Hamburg Edgings, 2c. to 25c. yd.
Fine Swiss Embroideries, 2c., 4c., 8c., to 25c. yd.
Embroidery Remnants in all widths, from 10c to 50c. per piece of 4½yds.
Job in feather stitch braid for this sale, 3 pieces for 10c.

(EARLY CLOSING NOTICE.)

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

Shoe Bar=gains

To close out quickly several small lots of

-SHOES-

We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

—o—

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
Thursday, Aug. 4th, 1898.

A week of Little Prices —ON— House Furnishing Goods.

We never knew Household necessities to be cheaper than we have marked them this week. We are preparing for the Fall stocks and have made prices on all articles low enough to draw the thrifty house wives out in full force, you want to refurnish your kitchen and dining room for the autumn or to provide the needful things for hot weather; why not do it now? When you can buy two articles for one. Is'nt there wisdom in saving half? This week's bargains are as attractive as any we've given; if anything, more so. Why not then ramble over our immense basement filled with so many good things of just what you are in need of:

WHO CAN RESIST SUCH MONEY SAVERS?

You can buy any of the following articles at.. 4 cts.

Pie Pans.	Rockers.
Sauce Pans.	Comb Cases.
Dippers.	Oil Cans.
Bread Pans.	Spoons.
Pudding Pans.	Tooth Picks.
Bird Gravel.	Meat Forks.
Cake Cutters.	Tack Hammers.
Spice Canisters.	Dust Pans.
Skimmers.	Strainers.
Potato Mashers.	Fruit Funnels.
Coat Racks.	Pint Measures.
Match Safes.	Garden Forks.

You can buy any of the following articles at.. 9 cts.

Scrub Brushes.	Soup Ladles.
Shoe Brushes.	Scoops.
Stove Brushes.	Soap Dishes.
Dust Brushes.	Paring Knives.
Large 10 qt. Pudding Pans.	Bread Knives.
Coal Oil Cans.	Hash Cutters.
Potato Mashers.	Stove Lifters.
Fruit Strainers.	Can Openers.
Fry Pans.	Electro Silicon.
Lemon Squeezers.	Fancy Dust Pans.
Meat Broilers.	Large Sauce Pans.
Cork Screws.	Large Graters.
Hammers.	Sink Strainers.
Tack Pullers.	Agate Sauce Pans.
Corn Scrapers.	Agate Wash Basins
Ice Picks.	Bread Pans.
Flour Sieves.	2 tq. Milk Cans.
	Water Sprinklers.

The Daisy Oil Stoves, 3 burner, $1.00.
Florence Oil Stoves, 3 burner, $2.00.
Florence Oil Stoves, 1 burner, 65c.
Gem Oil Stoves, 3 burner, $1.50.
Palace wickless and valveless Oil Stoves, 1 burner, $4.00.
Automatic Blue Flame Oil Stove, 2 burner, the finest made, $6.00.
Croquet Sets for 8 to play, 49c.
Croquet sets for 4 to play, very finely finished, $1.50.
Arctic Freezers, 6 qt. size, $2.39.
White Mountain Freezers, 8 qt. size, $3.75.
Clothes Bars with 14 bars, 45c.
Good quality Rubber Hose, 4 ply, guaranteed, this week per foot 10c.
German Beer Steins, finely decorated, 10c.
Jelly Tumblers, with covers, extra fine quality, per dozen 19c.
Good quality Table Tumblers, at each 3 cents.
Patriotic Glasses with cut of battleship Maine, Yankee Doodle and "Remember the Maine," each 5c.
Laundry Soap, the regular 5c size, 10 bars for 25c.
Window Screens, the 22c. and 19c. kind at 12c. The 29c kind at 25c.
Galvanized line, Ice Coolers, holds eight gallons, $3.00.
Agate lined Ice Coolers, holds four gallons, $5.00.
Fine assortment decorated Austrian vases, 10c.
Reed and wood Baby Carriages, with steel wheels and brake, the $6.50 kind at $4.50; the $5.00 kind at $3.98.
Go-carts reduced to $7.00.
Paint brushes and varnish brushes from 10c. to 45c.
Kalsomine Brushes, fine quality, at 15 cents.
White Wash Brushes from 10c. to 69c.
Extra large size Whisk Brooms 12c.
Large Wash Boilers, heavy tin, 25c.
Fruit Jar Caps for Mason Jars, 23c. per dozen.
Fruit Jar Rubbers, best quality, at per dozen 5c.
Fine assortment of Hammocks at 89c., 98 cents.
Fancy color Hammocks, nicely woven, extra large, with spreaders, at $2.95.
Porcelain Preserving Kettles, lined, with bail and lip, 8 qt. size, 19c.
14 quart, 35c.
24 quart 85c.

REFRIGERATORS.

Removable and cleanable ice chamber, bronze trimmings, double dors, all made from solid ash, from $6.39 to $16.50.

No better refrigerators are to be had at any price. Come in and look them over; find one to suit you; they are guaranteed to give you satisfaction. They must be sold this week at hurry-up prices to give us needed room.

When ready to do your canning consult our prices on Mason's Fruit Jars, the very best quality at lowest prices in this city.

Basement---House Furnishing Department.

Jonas Long's Sons

Cor. West Market and Public Square.